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VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. NUMBER 137.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

☞ To Mail Subscribers. ☜

The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.

On Monday next, the trial of J. W. Bissell for an alleged conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Railroad Bridge, will commence in the Recorder's Court of Cook County. The Rock Island bridge is a link in the great East and West thoroughfare, connecting the Rock Island Railroad with the Mississippi and Missouri Road, and completing the line of uninterrupted communication between the interior of Iowa and the Northwestern Lakes. Our readers are aware of the long pending litigation set on foot and continued by St. Louis and the Steamboat interest against this bridge. That case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States after having passed through the U. S. District Courts both of Illinois and Iowa. The interests involved are of great magnitude, and upon the final decision depends the construction or abandonment of numerous contemplated Railroad Bridges across navigable streams in various parts of the country. These facts give increased interest to the trial of the alleged conspiracy case about to take place in this city. To satisfy a very general demand, we shall publish full reports of the testimony both pro and con. The case, we understand, has been set for Monday next by agreement of parties, and we presume it is sure to come on at that time.

CONGRESS.

Neither House was in session yesterday, both bodies having adjourned over, the previous evening, to Monday. The country will not be a loser on account of the recess.

Morris' Resolution.

The following is the resolution offered by Hon. I. N. Morris of Illinois, in the House, on Tuesday last, but which was not considered because of objection. Mr. Morris has given notice that he will call it up again on Monday next:

Resolved, That we are unalterably and immovably attached to the Union of the States; that we recognize in the Union the primary cause of our present greatness and prosperity as a nation, and have as yet seen nothing, either in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, or from any other source, to justify its dissolution, and that we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to maintain it.

The Kansas Famine.

TECUMSEH, Kansas, Dec. 4, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

About the 1st of September last I wrote to the TRIBUNE a statement of the condition and prospects of the people of Kansas. The gloomy forebodings then expressed have been more than realized since! Notwithstanding the earnest and philanthropic efforts of Messrs. Hyatt, Arny and Pomeroy and their co-laborers, together with the cordial co-operation of the editorial corps throughout the free States, the difficulties and necessities of thousands in the Territory become more apparent day by day. Thus far the contributions are not equivalent to a tithe of the demands made for relief and assistance. Such being the case now, what will it be thirty days hence, when winter shall have set in firmly! Statistics have already been published, partially showing the extent of destitution; but statistics collected two months ago, when many families, who have since divided with their needy neighbors supposed they could "get through the winter" without assistance, afford no criterion for the present time. Hunger, cold and suffering now press upon hundreds—aye, thousands—of the men, women and children in the Territory. Relief must be had. They look to the people of the free and Western States for sympathy and assistance. The relief must be continued until March or April. Can it be obtained? Will not the generous tire of giving? Let all the different localities, townships, and counties send small contributions, and the burden will not be felt by your people.

EDW. HOAGLAND.

Vote on Boteler's Resolution.

The following are the Ayes and Noes on the adoption of Boteler's resolution for the reference of so much of the President's Message as relates to the perilous condition of the country to a special committee of one from each State:

YEAS.

ALABAMA.—Cobb, Dem.; Houston, Dem.
ARKANSAS.—Rusk, Dem.
CONNECTICUT.—Ferry, Rep.; Woodruff, Rep.
DELAWARE.—Whitely, Dem.
GEORGIA.—Hardeman, Am.; Hill, Am.; Love, Dem.
INDIANA.—Colfax, Rep.; Davis, Dem.; Dunn, Rep.; English, Dem.; Holman, Dem.; Kilgore, Rep.; Niblack, Dem.; Petit, Rep.; Porter, Rep.
ILLINOIS.—Fouke, Dem.; Logan, Dem.; McClernand, Dem.; Morris, Dem.; Robinson, Dem.
IOWA.—Curtis, Rep.; Vandever, Rep.
KENTUCKY.—Adams, Am.; Anderson, Am.; Bristow, Am.; Brown, Dem.; Burnett, Dem.; Moore, Am.; Peyton, Dem.; Stevenson, Dem.
LOUISIANA.—Bouligny, Am.
MAINE.—Foster, Rep.; Somes, Rep.; Washburn, Rep.
MARYLAND.—Davis, Am.; Harris, Am.; Hughes, Dem.; Kunkel, Dem.; Stewart, Dem.; Webster, Am.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Adams, Rep.; Alley, Rep.; Delano, Rep.; Eliot, Rep.; Gooch, Rep.; Rice, Rep.; Thayer, Rep.; Train, Rep.
MICHIGAN.—Kellogg, Rep.
MINNESOTA.—Aldrich, Rep.; Winslow, Rep.
MISSISSIPPI.—Davis, Dem.
MISSOURI.—Anderson, Dem.; Barret, Dem.; Clark, Dem.; Noell, Dem.; Phelps, Dem.
NEW JERSEY.—Adrain, Dem.; Nixon, Rep.; Riggs, Dem.; Stratton, Rep.
NEW YORK.—Barr, Dem; Briggs, American; Carter, Rep; Clark, Dem; J. Cochrane, Dem; Conklin, Rep; Duell, Rep; Ely, Rep; Frank, Rep; French, Rep; Graham, Rep; Haskin, Dem; Hoard, Rep; Humphrey, Rep; Kenyon, Rep; Maclay, Dem; McKean, Rep; Palmer, Rep; Reynolds, Dem; Sickles, Dem; Spaulding, Rep; Spinner, Rep.
CALIFORNIA.—Burch, Dem.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Branch, Dem; Gilmer, Am; Leach, Am; Smith, Am; Vance, Am; Winslow, Dem.
OHIO.—Aken, Dem.; Corwin, Rep.; Cox, Dem.; Gurley, Rep.; Helmick, Rep.; Howard, Dem.; Martin, Dem.; Pendleton, Rep.; Theaker, Rep.; Trimble, Rep.; Vallandingham, Dem.
OREGON.—Stout, Dem.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Babbitt, Rep.; Campbell, Rep.; Covode, Rep.; Florence, Dem.; Hale, Rep.; Hall, Rep.; Junkin, Rep.; Killinger, Rep.; Longnecker, Rep.; McPherson, Rep.; Moorhead, Rep.; Morris, Ind.; Stewart, Rep.; Verree, Rep.; Wood, Rep.
RHODE ISLAND.—Brayton, Rep.; Robinson, Rep.
TENNESSEE.—Avery, Dem.; Etheridge, Dem.; [illegible], Am.; Maynard, Am.; Nelson, Am.; Hatton, Am.; Stokes, Am.; Thomas, Dem.; Quarles, [illegible]
VERMONT.—Morrill, Rep.; Royce, Rep.; Walton, Rep.
VIRGINIA.—Bocock, Dem.; Boteler, Am.; De Jarnette, Dem.; Edmundson, Dem.; Harris, Dem.; Leake, Dem.; Martin, Dem.; Jenkins, Dem.; Pryor, Dem.; Smith, Dem.; Milson, Dem.
WISCONSIN.—La Flabee, Dem.

NAYS.

CONNECTICUT.—Burnham, Rep.; Loomis, Rep.
ILLINOIS.—Lovejoy, Rep.; Washburne, Rep.
INDIANA.—Case, Rep.
MICHIGAN.—Kellogg, Rep.; Leach, Rep.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Buffington, Rep.; Burlingame, Rep.
MAINE.—Morse, Rep.; Perry, Rep.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Tappan, Rep.
NEW YORK.—Beale, Rep.; Fenton, Rep.; Irvine, Rep.; Lee, Rep.; McKean, Rep.; Pottle, Rep.; Sedgwick, Rep.; Wells, Rep.
OHIO.—Ashley, Rep.; Bingham, Rep.; Blake, Rep.; Carey, Rep.; Edgerton, Rep.; Howard, Dem.; Hutchins, Rep.; Sherman, Rep.; Stanton, Rep.; Tompkins, Rep.; Wade, Rep.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Blair, Rep.; Grow, Rep.; Hickman, Dem.; McKnight, Rep.; Stevens, Rep.
WISCONSIN.—Potter, Rep.; Washburne, Rep.

A NEW COUNTY.—The citizens of a portion of Marathon county, Wisconsin, have given notice that application will be made to the next Legislature to divide that county, and organize a new county, to be called LINCOLN. The application is signed by Hon. Walter McIndoe and others.

☞ The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier* thinks that town is going to be the young Porkopolis of the West. Fifteen hundred hogs were slaughtered and packed there week before last, and hogs are now coming in at the rate of one thousand a day.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

ARGUMENTS OF THE COUNSEL CONTINUED.

Conclusion of Mr. Hoyne for Complainant.

MR. FARNSWORTH FOR THE DEFENCE.

[From our Special Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Friday P. M.

[From the point where it was left in our report, Mr. Hoyne, on Thursday afternoon continued his argument in behalf of complainant, concluding as follows]:

MR. HOYNE'S ARGUMENT CONCLUDED.

What a pity that Stuart destroyed the reply costing him so much trouble. No wonder she insisted on talking with him as soon as she met him. The circumstances surrounding this letter, with the letter itself, are alone enough to show the existence of a hidden mystery and crime. Again they meet. She excuses herself from going to the party, and he spends the evening with her. He leaves before they come home. She goes to bed before they come home; she cannot meet their faces. Another night he calls. She meets him at the door. They meet privately till caution suggests that he goes, and he then goes out and walks in again, and she meets him as if she had not seen him before. Again he calls; attempts to take improper liberties with Fannie Burch. She laughs and encourages it. Fannie Burch retires indignant, and again they are alone together. They all go to a concert, and she signals him in that public place while in company with her husband. She returns and says she can't help the men admiring her; that she respected but did not love her husband; that a woman could love but once; that it was well for him that Van Rensellaer did not live in town. Again he calls; some one calls and is refused, and his hat and shawl are removed from the vestibule that they may escape observation. Her most intimate friends are denied that she may be alone with him. Stuart had seen all this testimony in the papers. He denies what he knows can't be proven, and explains what he can't deny. With the art of a lawyer he "confesses and avoids." They put witnesses on the stand to testify to his truth and veracity; they dare not ask them as to his reputation for destroying families; this man-demon, who has a fiendish delight in breaking up homes. He can't find enough material in the ranks of pollution, but must invade the charmed circle of domestic life and drag its inmates to its own level.

Take these circumstances without any confession, and what impression can they leave on the mind of any one. The testimony of Boyd shows her disposition. I think, with him, that Stuart had thrown away the toy he had trifled with, repudiated the love she proffered him, and that Boyd was used to excite a jealousy and lure him back. And this matter with Boyd leads to the discovery of the whole. Those few days of revelation were days of agony with Mr. Burch. It will not do for the counsel to criticise his every action. Men may talk as philosophers, may counter as philosophers, but in the time of affliction you will find they act like men. During the midst of this, she renews her intimacy with Stuart, and makes an appointment with him. On Friday, deeming the storm over, and the Boyd matter disposed of, she meets him and invites him to come and see her that night, when the rest should be at Farnam's party. As to Mr. Burch's telling the servants, why, he supposed his relation to Stuart was a business, and not a social one, and knowing Stuart, tells the servant to refuse him to the ladies. Confess! why, she confesses to Farnam, to Margaret, to Valentine. To them all she tells that most dreadful, most awful, most pitiful story. The steps by which she was brought down, as she retails them, should excite our sympathy for this fallen woman. The wiles of flattery, the satisfying of her love for admiration, the proof to her that her husband did not love her, the personal fascinations of the man, all these combined to bring to disgrace a woman not too strong. Think of her letters. You can conceive of her giving up her heart's blood, of her taking poison, before the heart of the woman would confess her own shame, if innocent. It is against female instinct. But if she had, would not she, as soon as she got out of that door, denounce the slanderer of her honor. But she goes home, to her friends, and writes four letters, reaffirming in every point the nature of her crime, so that none can understand. Talk of her incompetency, mental incapacity, terrible distraction. Why, they take her a journey of three hundred miles on the next Monday, back again the same route on Tuesday, to effect a reconciliation. Ascertaining another charge against her while at the Falls, she comprehends it fully, and writes to Mrs. Thomas Burch, and the letter shows she knew fully what she was writing. She reasons, she argues, she draws conclusions, she details the steps leading to her own ruin, as a warning to her neices. The letter to Mrs. Farnam reveals the same consciousness. The letter of Dr. Patterson, to which she took no exceptions, shows her state of mind. Her lawyers were anxious to get a copy of the letter to which this is a reply, to know how much she must have written to call forth such an answer. These letters leave no doubt as to the nature of the sin she had committed. Her use of the language Christ used to the adulterous woman, "Go and sin no more," as applicable to her condition, is conclusive.

I have thus rapidly sketched a portion of the many circumstances showing their intimacy, the nature of that intimacy, and their opportunities for crime. In the absence of Stuart's testimony, could you hesitate? But if this man be a traitor to his client, a betrayer of his wife, regardless of all moral obligations and duties, destitute of integrity, a brute in his instincts, a lecherous, bawdy villain, would you believe his oath here? As well might the arch destroyer swear he was not the enemy of mankind, and be believed; and he is but another fiend from hell. He did not commit this crime from the sudden impulse of carnal gratification, but plotted day by day, for months, the ruin of this woman, the desolation of this household, the destruction of all that is holy and pure. His testimony was the most artful piece of acting I ever saw in my life. He came here to swear; there was no alternative, and he did it steadily and well. Truth depends upon rectitude and principle, and right living, and he has none to base your confidence upon.

Mr. Burch is entitled to respect as well as this woman. The counsel opening this case applied terms to him the most revolting I ever heard. Why, Mr. Burch sank under this affliction like a man under a stroke of the palsy. It was like as though a star had fallen from its sphere. It struck with a shock the moral sentiment of the community. And yet this man turns around to this stricken man, whose home is desolate, whose offspring are put in jeopardy, and brands him with every vile epithet to which he can turn his tongue. A man of peace, and not of violence, he seeks the advice of the best men Chicago holds—Judge Skinner and Judge Dickey, who have administered justice and have a respect for the laws. Is Mr. Burch to be abused for this and driven from this bar with indignation, and scorn, and contumely? I hope the other gentlemen in the case, men of reputation and standing, will treat him with that respect he deserves, and which he has not met at the hands of the counsel who has spoken thus far. It does not lie in the defence to do it. Whether he is a conspirator, a hypocrite or a liar, or not, does not prove or disprove the fact of the adultery of his wife.

I have not one word to say against the defendant at the bar. I believe, gentlemen, she is one of the most unfortunate and wretched of women. I believe that she has been the victim, as she says, of a foul and damnable plot. I believe that she now regrets the past; but, oh, in what agony would she pray and hope that her future might be as the past had been before this thing had occurrd. I have no heart to censure her, to say one word that could reach her feelings. I stand up here to do a common act of professional duty to Mr. Burch, and the performance of duty does not need that either side should enter into personal abuse of either party.

[At the conclusion of Mr. Hoyne's argument Hon. John F. Farnsworth commenced his argument for the defence, concluding it yesterday, Friday, noon. We can find space for but a brief portion of the full notes of our special reporter. Mr. Farnsworth's effort is very highly spoken of by the many who heard it. He concluded as follows.]

HON. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

What case can be more repugnant to public policy, to the dictates of humanity? Witness the moral torture through which Mrs. Burch passed, when suspected and harrassed by her husband. She for a whole night long never closed her eyes, when she was weeping and praying him in piteous accents to cease his accusations, crying "No, Father! No, Father! I am not guilty! I am not guilty!" This is the moral torture to which Mrs. Burch was subjected, as he himself writes to Mr. Pruyn, "She was subjected to the most searching and rigid cross-examinations," he obtaining the confession "by assuming knowledge he did not possess, by indirect means," by telling her falsehoods, following her up night after night, and day after day, and even accompanying it with that circumstance of dramatic horror, as related here in Mr. Corning's testimony, "shaking his clenched fist in her face," telling her "You shall confess." Great God! only think of it!

Talk about the Inquisition! I ask where you could find a worse Inquisition than Burch's castle was on that occasion? The poor little woman, with her wan cheek and tearful eye, without a friend to consult, no one there sympathizing with her but her little children; not even permitted to have an interview with little Minnie without the presence of watchful Fannie Burch; the doors locked up and chained; put away there in the stranger's room; no letters admitted unless they passed through the hands of either Burch or Fannie; nobody to be admitted except Dickey and Skinner and Farnham, the particular friends of Burch, all full grown men in stature but not in manliness; everything scrutinized, her conduct watched, imprisoned in that castle and even undergoing the tortures of an Inquisition there. Why, Burch himself says in his letter to Pruyn, "A hundred times she denied her guilt." Will you not take her hundred denials, before you take her final confession, wrung from her in that agony? God grant that no such thing may ever again occur in this community.

Why Hoyne read from the Bible the words of the Savior: "Let him that is without sin among you throw the first stone." Burch should hang his head after such treatment. Were these confessions the overaction of an excited brain? Are they contradictory to each other? Are they contradicted by other evidence? She rushes into Margaret's room, scared, frightened, distracted. She catches up her babe and clasps it to her bosom. She asks that that she may undress it and put it to bed. She had then been told perhaps that this child would be brought up to think that she was in her grave; that her Hattie should be made to forget her mother. Her youngest child just able to lisp "mamma." How natural, how tender that scene. She wished to put that child to bed, to take off its little clothes and put it to bed. Women love their children. We think we love our children, gentlemen, but our love is as nothing compared with the love of a mother. One of you has already been called, since the commencement of this trial to shed tears over the grave of a dear child. I can sympathize with you. I too have children in heaven. But you do not love your children as your wives do. Nothing under heaven is as strong as the love of a mother for her child. Think of that woman, flitting through that lofty mansion, in the middle watches of the night, caressing her children, flying to her husband's room, her room too, imploring admittance, spurned from the door, every noise disturbing her, every sound frightening her, weeping, crying, and her incoherent words taken down and given her in order to, as Burch says in his letter to Pruyn "consign her to hell." Do you remember how she swore to that, how she wrote them, how he dictated and she wrote and tore up, how he dictates again, how he holds her while Valentine holds for her to sign on the bannister, how Burch holds down the paper all but her name, pretending other that he does it that none may know of her disgrace but her, and yet having already told Fannie and Valentine. Making her swear to one thing in one confession, to another thing in the other, to a falsehood any way. If he made her swear to one falsehood why not to more. Can you tell which is true and which is false?

The letters are those to her husband before she left, to Mrs. Farnam on her way to Albany, in which she speaks of a paper a Mr. Gray had given her, (you remember Gray & Miller sneaking in through the back door; I should think they would, knowing their errand,) and the letters to Mrs. Thomas Burch and Patterson. Were these written under the same influence? There is but little in these letters but appeals to the pity of those to whom she wrote; penitential letters, imploring pity and some word of her children, written by a heart that was agonizing, while yet some hope remained that he would change his course. They were written to his friends. She knew that he had extorted the confession, but it was not for her, looking forward to a reconciliation with him, to write that to them. She was looking forward to a reconciliation. She was not the indignant woman. They were such words as we hear every day in class meetings, in prayer meetings, in the prayers of ministers to for the sins of their congregations. She felt the need of Christian sympathy and forgiveness. While he thought she would die before he got home the new charge against her made her write to Mrs. Burch. They are made up of short, disjointed sentences, written by a heart bowed down with grief. She had been told that she should wait till Mr. Corning came. He told her but three persons knew of it, and they were sworn to keep it secret. The moment he gets the confessions he turns to her and says his lawyers tell him he must send her away. He writes to Mr. Corning that justice to himself, his family, his God, &c., demand such a course. There is no incoherency in his letters. See his letter to Mrs. Turner, "per Mr. Armstrong." "With this receive back your daughter," as if he had said, "with this please find enclosed a draft for $30,000 drawn on I. H. Burch & Co., payable to Mr. Corning." Look at the conclusion. Down at the lower corner, in her handwriting, is "Witnessed by." What woman ever wrote that? See the peculiar expression in it that he uses over and again in his letters afterward.

In Mr. Miller's argument, he complained that we read the deposition of Mr. Tighe, and that we offered the depositions of Mr. Arnold and Mr. Mack. Mr. Miller said that in these charges in his letter to Mr. Pruyn, Mr. Burch was only telling the rumors and reports he had heard. It is not so. His letter says immediately following these charges, "all that I have stated Mary has confessed to me." If she had would not he have had that put in the confessions?

Is this a genuine letter which she is said to have written to Stuart? The nervous fluttering which it produced among the counsel showed that they regarded it as an obstacle in their way. Is it genuine? Hoyne says it is not. If not then our witnesses are all liars, not only to the letter, but to a chain of corroborating circumstances. It is conceded that there was a letter, something like this, given by her to Stuart, and by him destroyed. If we wanted to forge a letter, and swear it through, would not we have made a better one? Would not we have made one that the most ingenious counsel could not have placed a misconstruction upon? After all the hard things I had heard about this case, when I saw that letter my heart bounded with joy. I saw the truth of her case. No woman could have written it and been guilty. It is not the language of a guilty woman writing to her seducer.

The times fixed in her confession are shown to be untrue. He had made her say it was the day before Mrs. Mather's wedding, and left the date blank. He then sends to Mrs. Mather, ascertains the date, and fills it in afterward. We show where Stuart was from 10 o'clock in the morning. Did he go there before breakfast? Did the woman commit her first act of guilt in the morning before breakfast? We trace him to the Fair ground, it being the first day of the Fair. We show it was the first day of the Fair by the Chicago *Times*. The counsel says, newspapers lie. Perhaps editorials do, but I think even the old Chicago *Times* might tell the truth in advertising a fair. He goes to dine with Senator Douglas. They probably had wine. They generally linger longer at table when wine is on it, than when they drink water. I have noticed that, though it is always a great one for me to be present. He accompanies them to the theatre. That day Mrs. Burch is at Mrs. Mather's seeing the preparations for the wedding. And this is day of the first crime in her life, that most stirring, thrilling event in the history of a womnn? And so with the other dates.

It is impossible for us to prove a negative such as this, unless by the testimony of Stuart and corroborating circumstances, and it seems almost providential that we are enabled to have so much to corroborate with. A piece of paper here, an entry there, from New York, from Chicago, from here and there. If they claim that Stuart's testimony is weak, the law says her confession is of far less weight.

Now, gentlemen, what is to be the result of your verdict? Mr. Burch seeks a divorce from his wife. Is that all? I doubt if these parties can again live together. Nobody dreams that they can live together again in happiness and contentment. You have been told by Mr. Beckwith that every overture was made to prevent the disgrace of a public trial, and to secure a separation upon any terms, so far as money was concerned, if Mr. Burch would only withdraw his charge and relieve his wife from this stigma. But no, "he had said it and he would go through with it." What benefit results to Mr. Burch from the disgrace of his wife. Counsel may appeal to your sympathy in behalf of Mr. Burch. They may talk to you of desolate hearths and severed ties. They may talk to you of his broken heart and his stricken family. What of all that? Will it heal his heart for you to pronounce his wife an adulteress? Will it make his home less desolate to damn his wife to everlasting infamy? Will it make him more happy that the stamp of disgrace shall be placed, not only upon the brow of his wife, but upon his children? Does it relieve him? I hope not, in God's name. If he ever bore any love for this poor woman, I should suppose that the promptings of that love would make him say now, "For God's sake, render a verdict of Not Guilty! Relieve her and my children from this foul suspicion by your verdict! My home will be more happy, my heart less sick, my hearth stone less desolate."

Why, it would seem that this man's will was doing all this. No matter whose bones are crushed, he will run the plowshare of his indomitable will and malignant jealousy right through the flesh and blood of his wife. He is willing to "send her to hell," as he writes in his letter to Mr. Corning. He stops not even there. He is willing to cast a cloud along the pathway of her life and that of little Hattie—a cloud of shame and disgrace. Even more than that. He is willing to stamp upon her infant brow that terrible word, "*bastard*," to gratify his stubborn will.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I know you feel in haste to render this verdict and relieve the woman. Let me not stand in your way. And I beseech of you, when this case is closed and you retire to your room, return as soon as you can and relieve this woman of her trembling suspense, before your verdict shall come too late. I know you must feel thus. I feel thus. I may not be here when your verdict is rendered. I shall probably be on my way where other duties call me, and where I should have been long before this but for the interest I feel in this case; and, God knows, with what intense interest I shall await the telegram announcing your verdict.

The Court adjourned till 2 P. M.

[Mr. Browning commenced his argument for the defense yesterday afternoon at the opening of the Court.]

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I have received these further donations:

From J. O. Mellen for the poor in this city	$10.75
For the Kansas Relief, from J. Kirkland	5.00
From a friend	2.00
From B. F. Fish, Niles, Michigan	21.75

This is the third remittance I have had from Mr. Fish for the same object. It is most honorable to him that he is so energetic in this cause, not thinking that because he has done something, that is enough, if there is any chance of doing more. "Go thou and do likewise," reader. ROBERT COLLYER.

DROWNED.—A German named Joseph Adrian, while attempting to cross the Kankakee river, near Kankakee, fell through the ice, and was drowned. He leaves a wife and three children in poverty.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.

$20 will be paid by the carriers of the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, to be sent in by the 24th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

VOYAGE OF A CHICAGO CRAFT.—We hear of the travels of the schooner Hugh Barclay, belonging to Mather & Co. of this city. She made Baltimore on Monday, from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of bone-ash. She left here two years ago, for Galway, Ireland. From thence she cruised in the Mediterranean to Constantinople. Her voyages have been peculiarly successful.

THE COAL BUSINESS.—But a few years since, the coal yards of the city were scattered along the wharves, and purchasers were often obliged to pay for a large percentage of snow and ice. Now, our larger dealers have extensive covered yards, where the different varieties are kept carefully housed and buyers get the article they bargain for. One of the largest and best establishments in the city is that of John S. Newhouse & Co., at the north-east corner of Madison street bridge. Buyers can here get whatever they wish, and at market prices.

CHILD MURDER.—The Rev. H. N. Bishop, Rector of St. John's Parish, Union Park, on Thursday found the body of a full-grown male infant on the door step of his Church. It had probably been there since Tuesday, as it was covered with snow. An examination by Dr. Amermann showed that the child had been born alive, and the circumstances seem to justify the belief that it had been placed where it was found to perish. Its parents and all other facts regarding its former history remain shrouded in mystery.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—Otto Hesse is a young German who has been for two years in the employ of E. Frankenthal & Co., wholesale tobacconists, No. 157 South Water street. He was well thought of by his employers, and they had at one time contemplated setting him up in business. He was too eager to be rich, however. A leak has for some time been felt in the till of that establishment, and goods have disappeared in a mysterious manner. No suspicion was fastened upon Hesse. But some three or four weeks ago the eyes of Messrs. Frankenthal were opened, and the young man was watched. He one day sold goods to the amount of $4.00 and pocketed the proceeds. Mr. Frankenthal waited to see if he would not put it in the drawer after a time. He did not, and he told him if he would confess he should not be prosecuted. He would not do it. The city police were called in, and soon discovered a "big thing" back of the little theft. Young Hesse had rented two rooms on the West Side, in an obscure location, ostensibly for lodgings. They were searched, and $100 in gold and a complete assortment of meerschaum and common pipes, cigar tubes, tobacco boxes, cigars, etc., etc., amounting to about $400 was found, all of which had been stolen. Hesse was immediately arrested and taken to the office of the City Marshal, where he was confronted with the plunder. He then confessed all, and said he had been guilty of taking money from the drawer and goods from the shelves for some time past, on an average of $5.00 a day. He was paying his addresses to a respectable young lady, and also kept a fast woman, the latter of which accounts for the crime. He was taken at once before the Grand Jury, and two bills of indictment found against him, one for larceny of the goods, the other for that of the money.

Meeting of the Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Supervisors yesterday the bond of W. L. Church, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, was presented and approved.

The Committee on City relations reported in favor of paying divers sums to certain persons for posting notices of the last November election. The report was accepted and the accounts ordered to be audited.

A committee appointed to examine into the safety of the present system of heating the Court House by steam, and as to the competency of the engineer, presented a report that they considered the boiler as safe as any steam boiler.

The reports of the Warden and City Physician of the Poor House show the following figures:

Whole number of inmates Sept. 1st		178
Number admitted since	96	—274
Number discharged last quarter		104
Present number of inmates		170
Whole number of persons under medical treatment the past year		456
Number cured or convalescent		398
Number of deaths		35
Number now under treatment		23
Present number of insane, males		20
do do do females		20
Number cured of insanity		3
Births the present year, (illegitimate)		1

The nationalities of the present inmates are as follows: Ireland, 73; Germany, 40; United States, 32; England, 6; Norway, 5; France, 3; Canada, 3; Bohemia, 2; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 2; Holland, 1; Scotland, 1; Portugal, 1.

The number of acres under cultivation has been: Potatoes, 8; oats, 6; corn, 15; broomcorn, 2; vegetables, 2; beans, 3; millet, 4; total, 40; which has produced crops amounting at present market value to about $1,350. The stock on the farm consists of 5 horses, 14 cows, 2 calves and 21 hogs.

In the afternoon the case of Drainage Commissioner Dalton, which has heretofore created considerable feeling in the Board, was taken up. After considerable discussion it was decided, and a vote passed to that effect, that he be required to file all papers, books and documents connected with his office, with the County Clerk, within ten days and be prepared for a full settlement of all his affairs in that connection by the time of the next meeting of the Supervisors.

The Board will adjourn to-day.

Recorder's Court.

Mary Flynn was yesterday tried on an indictment for stealing $2.47 from David Buchter Kirches. She was found guilty. Sentenced to one year in States Prison.

Jas. L. Prince, larceny of a lot of furniture; trial by jury.

Henry Curtain *alias* Cortoon, found guilty of larceny of iron; value of property, $4.87 1-2.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bills:

John Heinberger, larceny as bailee.

George Horton, assault with intent to commit rape.

John Rock *alias* John Roach, larceny.

Thomas Coyle, Edward Barnes, Nicholas Dubsch, James Coyle, larceny; three indictments.

Jas. W. Brown, larceny.

Owen Tracy and Mary Burke, larceny; three indictments.

James Burns, James McCarty, Jas. Lowrie *alias* James Clowry, larceny.

John O'Neil, larceny.

Casper Annas, assault with a deadly weapon.

David Kennedy, giving poison to his wife and assault with intent to kill.

John Galloway, petit larceny; two indictments.

Thos. H. Walsh *alias* John Williams, larceny; plead not guilty on the 5th, on the 7th, withdrew the plea and plead guilty of petit larceny. Sentenced to ten days in the county jail.

Ann Carmody *alias* Ann Floy, larceny of a ring. Said she found it in a pawnbroker's shop on the floor. Plead guilty to petit larceny. Sentenced to one day in the county jail, to expire when the sun went down last evening. First offence.

In the afternoon, John Kohn, charged with stealing a coat worth $25, was brought up and plead guilty. When his counsel demurred to having the prisoner convicted of larceny, which will send him to States Prison for from one to four years, the Court pertinently remarked, "He ought to have been content with a coat of less value. I am sorry, but he should have stolen a poorer one." And John Kohn *alias* Coon, must serve a term in Joliet, the length of time yet to be fixed.

Henry Northrup, larceny of several vest patterns from the store of Henry Burwell; plead not guilty and was allowed a trial by jury. The goods alleged to have been stolen were missed on the morning of the first of October. They were found at different stores, where it is claimed young Northrup had sold them. This trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

THE CURRENCY MEETING.

The Solid Men of Chicago in Council.

RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, ETC.

Bryan Hall was crowded to overflowing last evening with the business men of the city, to take into consideration the measures necessary to reform our vicious currency system. Every department of business was fully represented, and many valuable facts were elicited.

Charles G. Walker, Esq., called the meeting to order, and appointed S. Hempstead, H. C. Durand and W. H. Hurlburt as a committee to nominate officers. The committee after retiring, nominated F. TUTTLE, Esq., President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents:

C. G. Wicker,	Jno. V. Farwell,
H. W. King,	M. D. Gilman,
G. G. Powers,	C. G. Hammond,
J. V. Clark,	Clinton Briggs,
Jno. Wilson,	Nathan Mears,
George T. Abbey,	I. Y. Munn,
F. D. Gray,	C. T. Wheeler,
Nelson Tuttle,	L. B. Otis,
W. Blair,	W. M. Ross,
John Tyrrell,	W. E. Doggett,
D. B. Cooke,	W. Clingman,
W. K. McAllister,	John Gould,
W. H. Hinsdale,	C. C. Parks,
E. B. Hanna,	Geo. K. Flanders.

Merrill Ladd, Esq., was elected Secretary. All the officers took the stand, after which the Secretary read the call for the meeting.

On motion, F. D. Gray, C. G. Wicker and Clinton Briggs were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, In order to protect our own interests as a State, the financial economy should be such as to place her on a par with others, and whereas, in our opinion the present monetary crisis in our State is the direct result of our banking system, which discriminates against the interests of her own citizens, in its practical workings, by giving to a few irresponsible bankers (in most cases) the interest upon $15,000,000 of stocks, while the people are compelled to pay for them, and submit to the conversion of every dollar of their surplus products into bank bills, with no other basis but those stocks, till from five million dollars in 1857, they have increased to twelve million dollars, three millions of the increase, being from the present year's surplus crop. And

WHEREAS, From the nature of the evil, the commercial interests of the State, are compelled to bear the burden of its depreciated currency. And

WHEREAS, The protection of commercial interests is the foundation of all State progress which depends upon the stability of the banking policy, and seeing in the present deranged state of our monetary affairs, the evidence of a loosely drawn and badly executed system—though good upon its face and commendable in spirit—and, whereas, it is subject to the abuses aforesaid, and our Supreme Court having decided that the Legislature has the power to amend it, for the better carrying out of its interest and spirit, and believing that legislation can be obtained that will meet the views of both bankers and people and prevent any further abuse of the laws. Therefore

Resolved, That we deem it the first and most important duty of the Legislature at its coming session, to pass such amendatory acts to our banking law, as will eventually make our currency creditable to us as a State, said amendatory laws to take effect on or before July 1st, 1861.

Resolved, That in our opinion such enactments should make Chicago or Springfield the points of redemption for banks in the State, at a rate of discount not exceeding one per cent, for gold, and that legislation should be had, discriminating against banks evidently located for the purpose of evading the conditions of the law.

Resolved, That a law also be passed requiring the Bank Commissioners to proceed at once, to put any bank into liquidation which fails to redeem their bills as required in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That all banks hereafter organized be required to deposit, as security for the circulation of their bills, the stocks of the State of Illinois or the United States.

Resolved, That the Legislature pass a law giving power to any Notary Public in the State to protest any bill or bills issued by banks of Illinois, at any point in said State.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to carry out the objects of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we hereby urge the hearty cooperation of every legislative district in the State, to effect through their representatives the objects herein indicated.

Gen. R. K. Swift spoke from the gallery in substance as follows:

He said it would be better to print in the morning papers the resolutions as offered at this meeting, and let them be considered at some coming meeting. There is less call for haste than care and caution, so important are the interests touched. The committee to draft the resolutions should be well chosen; the resolutions should be put where they may be considered before they are to be passed upon.

The resolutions were then read singly. The first was passed without discussion. A discussion arose on the second resolution as to the place of redemption.

One speaker urged that Chicago should be inserted instead of Springfield.

J. V. Farwell said the location at Chicago would meet with opposition from the southern part of the State.

James Wadsworth urged that the redemption at 1 per cent was unjust; it should be in gold.

N. B. Kidder explained at some length the rule in other States, particularly New York, and urged the passage of the resolution. He thought the great evils from our present currency system might be amended gradually. Will our State longer submit to a currency that we cannot go to New York with? Can we not have a currency to command the respect of the country as well as the specie of the country? He liked the spirit of the resolution. He would move to add that the banks may redeem in drafts at one or one and one-fourth per cent. on New York. Bring up the currency to one-half per cent. of gold and we shall not again witness what we did recently, seven banks discredited, representing two millions of currency. Let the law be amended. Here we have twenty-two banks, on which a call has been made, of these, seven are discredited, bringing grievious evils on the laboring classes. We may by this amendment of our law have a currency calculated to win respect. He urged that Chicago had strong claims as the point of redemption.

Mr. King opposed the redemption in drafts.

Judge Otis said the law only recognized coin in payment of debts. By courtesy we take currency, but there is a constitutional objection to drafts as the basis. It is optional with the debtor to receive drafts or bills. In old times the banking plan was that men *who had money to lend* combined and started a bank. Now it has come to pass that *men who want to borrow* start a bank. [Cheers.] Seventy-five of our banks have no location or a name. Why take out two one dollar bills, one is located at Thebes, one at Sparta. No one but an Illinois wild-cat banker could answer the question where Thebes and Sparta are. As to place of redemption, it should be put as an alternative, Springfield or Chicago, as it may best please. All our sister States have a currency better than ours. We must discuss this subject, urge the holding of meetings through the country, and create a public opinion that will demand proper amendments to the law.

Mr. James Wadsworth contended that we should do our work well. He thought that our currency should be equal to gold. Corn, beef and pork in Illinois should command the gold, as molasses and sugar did in Louisiana. He objected strongly to the one per cent. redemptions.

Mr. Hathaway made some strong points against our banking law generally.

Gen. Swift again urged the necessity of another meeting, illustrating the importance of the subject by reference to the fact that for forty years the wisest men in New York and New England had used their best exertions to perfect their banking systems, and still they were defective. He referred to the difficulties which the managers of the banks of France and England experienced in times of panic and political excitement. Everything here should be done with great deliberation and care.

Gen. John Wilson next took the floor, made an excellent speech, referring at length both to the causes of our embarrassments and the remedies to be applied. The cause of our troubles must be looked for among the harpies of Wall street, who really controlled our banking system. The remedy to be applied is for the Legislature to so amend the law as not to let men engage in the banking business who have no money.

J. V. Farwell, Esq., said we must not ask too much of the banks. They would be compelled as heretofore to redeem at their counters (a voice, "They have no counters,") and we could go there for the money, or accept it if we chose with one per cent. discount at Springfield on Chicago. He recently had a talk with some Eastern operators who owned banks in Illinois. They looked with favor upon the prospect of their banks being wound up. Stocks were down to 66 and they could make more money now than they could while the same stocks were 82. We must not destroy the banks. We should all suffer by so doing. The banks also have rights which should be respected.

M. D. Gilman and L. D. Olmstead Esqs. both favored redemptions at 1 per cent. discount, giving their reasons for their opinions.

H. D. Colvin asked from the gallery why exchange two months ago was 1 and now is 10 per cent. premium.

Mr. King replied that stocks had fallen.

Mr. Colvin asked why stocks had fallen? (Laughter.)

O. M. Hough objected strongly to the 1 per cent. discount proposition. He wanted the bills redeemed at par.

Peter Page explained that they were, or would be still obliged to redeem at their counters in coin.

Judge Otis said if we required them to redeem in two places we must pay them for redeeming in one of them. The New England Banks redeemed at the Suffolk Bank in Boston and were paid something for it. The New York Banks were paid for redeeming in Albany or New York. If ours redeemed at Springfield or in Chicago we must pay them for doing it.

J. W. Bell was in favor of specie banks, and asked whether any legislation could interfere with the vested rights of banks now established?

M. D. Gilman said they would apply to all new banks.

Chas. Walker, Esq., said he was a member of the New York Legislature when the bill requiring central redemptions was passed. It was soon very generally acquiesced in, and currency which had been at 2 to 3 per cent. discount was raised to par in the business transactions of the State. He urged strong reasons for central redemptions.

An amendment requiring redemptions at ¼ of one per cent. was voted down and the resolution as above was passed. During the discussion, further remarks were made by Peter Page, C. G. Wicker, Prof. Sloan and A. G. Throop.

Pending the fourth resolution, S. S. Hayes, Esq., made some very effective remarks. He was opposed to our banking system in toto. It was defective and rotten. Under it we never can have a reliable currency. The Legislature could not interfere with the vested rights of the banks now in operation; but it could forbid any more banks to be established under the law. That would make those now in operation good. He favored the Ohio, Indiana and Iowa State Bank system, where each branch was responsible for all the others. Men of capital, who had real money would then engage in banking, and the currency they issued would be kept good.

The balance of the resolutions were then passed, amid some confusion, caused by desultary remarks, some in order and some not, from Esq. Vernon and other gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was very large, and composed of the leading business men of the city. An earnest spirit was manifested to thoroughly reform our vicious currency system. While many were for radical measures, which if passed by the Legislature would destroy the banks entirely, the conservative element was largely in the majority. They were anxious to retain what was good and effectually provide against the abuses which have fastened themselves upon our banking system. We have been able to present but a very meagre abstract of the remarks of the several speakers. Many of them were exceedingly pointed and witty and elicited much applause. It is to be hoped that the meeting will have its appropriate influence upon the Legislature.

Cook County Jail.

The following is the report of the Grand Jury, after having examined the jail, on Thursday:

The Grand Jury, having visited the jail, take pleasure in testifying to the excellent condition in which they found everything pertaining thereto, and the evidences of attention on the part of Sheriff Hesing to all the wants or necessities dictated by a humanity to the unfortunates under his charge. The jail, in all its departments, is in perfect order and cleanliness, and appears to be managed in a manner creditable to the sheriff and Cook County.

Albert Melms,	John Lobstein,
L. Lamperts,	Jas. L. Otis,
George Phelps,	F. Rosenfield,
A. J. Marble,	Benj. E. Tucker,
R. L. McLoon,	E. G. Reynolds,
John Turner,	W. R. Hemenway,
Henry O. Winch,	C. P. I. Arion,
Geo. H. Eveleth,	Calvin Hill,
H. Willets,	J. P. Dunham,
Jacob Rehm,	P. D. Hamilton.
Henry Fuller, *Foreman*.	

HOW TO DISPOSE OF A LOAD OF HAY.—Mr Haven, residing at 380 West Madison street, on Thursday sent his hired man, James Brown, for a load of hay, a quantity of which he had in the vicinity of Harlem, with directions to bring it to the city, dispose of it and make due report of the proceeds. Mr. James Brown is slightly convivial. He brought the hay to market, sold it, got "how-come-you-so," spent all the cash, pawned the horses, made away with the money lent him by his Uncle, and was found in the evening at the theatre gloriously oblivious, immensely rich, and bent on enjoyment. But the police caused him to change his quarters for the saw dust. The team and wagon of his employer were found yesterday safely deposited at a sale stable, where he had proposed disposing of them. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Mr. Brown for larceny, and Recorder Wilson will dispose of this case during the present term of the Recorder's Court.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New England Society was held at the Tremont House Thursday evening, the 6th inst. The meeting was organized temporarily by the election of S B Cobb, chairman, and Edward P. Towne, secretary. After an animated discussion of the affairs and interests of the Society, the meeting was adjourned to half-past seven o'clock this evening at the Richmond House. The objects of the adjourned meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the discussion and conclusion of arrangements for the regular annual celebration of the 22d inst. All sons of New England are invited to be present, and take part in the deliberations of the Society.

S. B. COBB, *Chairman*.
EDWARD P. TOWNE, *Secretary*.

DAMAGE REPAIRED.—We are happy in being able to state that the damage done to the Briggs House by the fire a short time since, has been fully repaired, and Messrs. Tucker & French are once more in proper trim for the reception of guests. All who call upon them may depend upon being well attended to.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Toilet Soaps from Low, Son & Benbow, Rummel, Cleaver, Piver, and other celebrated houses in England. Also, Lubin's highly perfumed Soaps in great variety, and warranted genuine, by E. H. Sargent, corner Randolph and State streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A Lillie's Fire and Burglar proof Safe, with Bank lock, for sale low, and for which depreciated Illinois currency will be taken at par. Apply to C. H. Scriven, 63 Dearborn st.

☞ Persons that have tried it admit, twenty-five per cent. less wood and coal are required where that rubber moulding and weather strip are fitted to doors and windows. Ask any that have it, if you doubt this assertion and leave your orders at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, Randolph street, (up stairs).

ALMANACS FOR 1860.—Illustrated London Almanac for 1861, containing six beautiful colored pictures; Pilgrim Almanac, published in aid of the Pilgrim Monument fund; Family Christian Almanac, published by the Tract Society; Methodist Almanac, and the Illustrated Cultivation Almanac, are a few among the many received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st.

THE CAT BAGGED.—To protect ourselves from the impositions of those who assert they have *Downer's* Kerosene on sale at one dollar per gallon, warranted, &c., &c., and at the same time palm off other brands of Kerosene or even Coal Oils for the *best* Kerosene, we have decided to sell our Downer's Kerosene at retail at a small advance over cost; therefore consumers that wish to be sure and get the best Kerosene made in the United States at the price of the second quality, will do well to bring their cans to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street. de4-10t

☞ At this inclement season of the year every lady should have a complete and genteel cloak. Such an one can be had at a "low price," of S. J. Hueston & Shaw (successors to Wamsley & Hueston.) They have also a complete assortment of Dress Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, and Millinery Goods generally. Call on them and examine their stock, 41 and 43 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. no19-8ew-1mtu-th&sa

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se6-ly

☞ All persons expecting Dr. Fuller to extract, fill, insert artificial teeth, or otherwise treat their dental organs, are notified that his office is No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.
de4-6t J. C. FULLER, Dentist.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—The monthly meeting of the Ladies' City Mission will be held at the Jefferson street Methodist Church on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. H. Cox, Pastor of the Wabash Avenue, and Rev. R. Stone, Pastor of the Desplaines street M. E. Churches. All who wish well to home Evangelization are cordially invited to attend.

—The First Christian Church meets on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, on the West Side, every Lord's day at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Any Disciples who are strangers in the city will notice.

—South Presbyterian Church—change of hour. Services at this Church hereafter at 3 o'clock P.M. instead of evening. Morning service at the usual time.

—Change of hour. The evening service in St. Ansgarius (Prot. Episcopal) Church, is changed from 7½ o'clock to 3 P. M. Seats free. Divine service as usual at 10½ A. M. Corner Indiana and Franklin sts.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 6th inst., by Rev. E. K. Green, Mr. GEORGE BOULTON and Miss MARY JORDAN of Pittsburgh, Penn.

On the 5th December, at the Brighton House, by Rev. J. L. Kenney, Mr. E. J. WADSWORTH of Lockport and Miss MELISSA E. daughter of A. H. Barnes, Esq., of Brighton, Illinois.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes have been removed from 109 South Water street to the New Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Ladd's Block, opposite City Hotel.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest

WANTED.—To Rent a small, comfortable house, pleasantly located, furnished or unfurnished. Furnished preferred. Address "HOUSE," Post Office Drawer 5987, stating terms and location. de8x1w

WANTED.—An Entry Clerk, one who is a rapid penman, with some knowledge of book-keeping and willing to work for $400 per year. Will address, in own hand-writing, "W." at Tribune office. de8-1t

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—A first-rate workman that understands ironing wagons and light buggies, and of temperate habits can find steady employment by addressing the undersigned by letter, soon, at Lima, La Grange Co. None else need apply. A married man preferred. WILLIAM T. MILLER. de8x2t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be furnished with comfortable room and board within one block of the Post office by addressing Box 1957, Chicago, P. O.

WANTED.—A man to do outdoor work about a house during the winter. Apply at Room No. 1, 128 Clark street. de8d612-3t

HORSES FOR SALE.—A Span of Dapple Gray Horses, with Harness, Robes, &c. The horses are well matched, warranted sound and kind, and are good travellers, and can be purchased at a bargain for cash. Apply to 225 Lake street, corner of Franklin. de8d615-1w

WANTED.—A Small Second-hand Safe. Address Box 1740 P. O. de8x2t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT For all Stations on the PEORIA, OQUAWKA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD As heretofore, and forward the same with despatch at customary rates. Two trains daily, leaving Chicago at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. C. M. SMITH, Local Freight Agent I. C. R. R. de8d615-1w

F. & A. M.—Members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 18 of F. & A. M., will please take notice and appear at the Lodge room in the Masonic Temple on Sunday, December 9th, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Joseph Mitchell. All transient, as well as the Brethren of the sister Lodges, in this city, are respectfully invited. By order MORRIS KOHN, Secretary. de8x1t

EDITORS TRIBUNE.—Having noticed a well spread advertisement in your paper parading the fact of the prompt payment of the Peoria Insurance Company to O. F. Fuller & Co., for the loss by Fire on their Drug Stock, I would inquire whether payment was made by a Draft on the Company at sixty days, or in cash? If at sixty days, do you call that prompt payment? ONE OF YOUR READERS. de8d615-1t

GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS! DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the most popular and successful remedy of the age for all COUGHS and PULMONARY Complaints. Its curative effects are always great and often wonderful. No one should give up a Cough till they have tried it. no28-3m-net

NOW READY FOR DECEMBER. DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE, With a Splendid New Map. This is the most convenient, reliable, and complete work ever offered the traveling public in this country. THE GUIDE contains everything you need, and no more, Time Tables to tell you when each train leaves and returns from each station; also when and where you connect with other roads, with steamboats and stages, may be found at the bottom of each table, together with the dates—a most important item. THE MAP shows all the roads completed, and in progress, thus spreading out before the traveler every route and every road in a plain view. With such a Map no one need go astray. Price 25 cents. Sent free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., 9 Spruce street. BAMFORD & BALDWIN, Chicago, Ill. de8d643-3t

VOL. 23 ILLINOIS REPORTS. We publish at 10 o'clock to-day, VOL. 23d ILLINOIS REPORTS. Price, $5.00. D. B. COOKE & CO., Law Booksellers, No. 111 Lake street.

VOL. 23 ILLINOIS REPORTS. We publish at 10 o'clock to-day, VOL. 23d ILLINOIS REPORTS. Price, $5.00. D. B. COOKE & CO., Law Booksellers, No. 111 Lake street.

HOODS! HOODS!! HOODS!!! AT WHOLESALE. LADIES' KNIT HOODS, SOLFERINO AND BLACK, Just received and for sale by J. M. STINE & CO., de5-d597-6tnet 37 Lake street, (up stairs.)

PHOTOGRAPHS. Great Reduction in Price, FOR TWO MONTHS. At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street. FASSETT & COOK'S Best Plain Photographs FOR ONE DOLLAR. Good Colored Photographs (large size) in nice gilt frames for five dollars, as good as can be had in any other city for ten. Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones.

IVORYTYPES, By Fassett & Cook, Are the best made in the United States, and the only ones in Chicago. Call and examine specimens. de6-d603-1stpim

UNITED STATES MAIL. Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers: Bohemian, Capt. McMaster; N'th Briton, " Grange; Anglo Saxon, " Balantine; Nova Scotian, Cap. Borland; N'th American, " Arion; Canadian, (new,) Two new ships, (building.) Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork), Liverpool: First Class, according to state room... $89 and $99; Steerage, found with cooked provisions...; Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months... $150 and 160; Steerage... Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 18 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York. Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st., d1y-1stp Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME., And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to warm a House is by HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to warm Churches is by HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to warm Banks is by HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The best way to get pure, warm, healthy air is to use HENDERSON'S HOT-AIR FURNACE. The most perfect warming apparatus ever invented. Nine sizes are made, adapted to any situation. For sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, No. 182 Clark street. de6-d603-3t

LOOK AT THIS!!—ILLINOIS MONEY WANTED!! The following Bank Notes will be taken AT PAR for GROCERIES at No. 59 North Clark street: AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, BANK OF RALEIGH, CORN EXCHANGE BANK, BANK OF AURORA, NATIONAL BANK, STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN BANK OF ILLINOIS, GRANVILLE BANK. ☞ All Orders from the country, accompanied with the above money, will have PROMPT attention. Address WM. VAN FLEET, Post Office Box 6472. de8x1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock. ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.

THREE NEW PIECES. Domestic Drama, Comedy and Farce. Saturday Evening, December 8th, second night of the successful Domestic Drama of THE BANKER AND HIS WIFE. Messrs. Myers, McVicker, Prior, Mrs. Plunkett, and Mrs. Myers in the principal characters. COMIC SONG...by...MR. DILLON. To be followed by the New Local Sketch of Chicago Wives and Calumet Fishers. McVicker, Myers, Rainford, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Ditton and Miss Wren in the cast. To conclude with the screaming farce of the DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM. Pipes...Mr. Rainford. Monday—The popular Tragedian, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—35 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, no17'60-1y Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen: BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. J. UPSON. Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Prof. C. OSCANYAN. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Rev. A. L. STONE. Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. F. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman. no1-d583-3m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and none admitted except those introduced by scholars. sep24-3m

Wanted.

WANTED—Checks on the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company wanted by HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. no28-d551-3m

WANTED—Any one having a GOOD CUTTER for sale cheap will please address HUBBARD & HUNT, Post Office Box 3875. de6-d604-3t

WANTED—Sight Exchange on New York wanted, for which the highest buying rates will be paid. M. D. GILMAN & CO., 133 South Water street. de5x1w

WANTED.—A situation as Clerk by a person acquainted with business in general, speaking and writing English, French and German. Willing to make himself useful in any kind of business. Address "M," P. O. Box 3443, Chicago. de5x1w

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $1,000, to take the entire charge of a profitable manufacturing business in this city, or would dispose of the whole on fair terms. Address "Manufacturer," Tribune Office. de6x3t

WANTED—A pleasant suite of rooms and board from 1st of January, for a gentleman and his family, consisting of five persons, in a private family where there is but few or no other boarders. Address Box 6091. References exchanged. de5x1w

WANTED.—A situation as Book Keeper or Salesman in some good business. Have kept books for the last five years, and is well acquainted with the Lumber business. Refers to late employers. Will be willing to work for a small salary. Address HENRY, P. O. Box 894. de5x1w

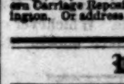
WANTED—A lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper, either in a hotel or private house. Is fully competent to purchase for the table and take the entire charge of a house. Can give the best of city reference. Address "A. B.," at this office. de5x2t

WANTED—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. Those interested will pay difference in cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 78 Dearborn street. no14-d432-1m

TRAVELER WANTED—One accustomed to the "Hardware Trade." Address stating where last employed. Post Office Box 2860. de6x3t

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Possession given immediately. A two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, newly papered and painted, supplied with gas and water, situated on Hubbard Court, between Wabash Avenue and State street. The greater portion of the furniture can be had if desired. Inquire of Dr. E. A. Bogue, No. 141 Lake street, between 1 and 3 P. M. de5x1w



NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $30 to $120. Double or Single seats, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill. no21d338-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two Young Ladies wish for board and two rooms on Michigan or Wabash Avenues. Address K., P. O. Box 148. de5x1w

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 84 Adams street. de5x1w

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required. no17-d477-1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. no17x1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is but a moment's walk from the New Post Office. Terms for single gentlemen, $3.50 per week. de5x1w

Lost.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday morning, between the Foster House and the Post Office, a small Black PORTE MONNAIE, containing a large sum of money, a cluster diamond ring, and two Scholars' check. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the purse at the Foster House for CADDIE LEE HATHBURN. de8x3t

LOST—On Tuesday Evening, on State street, between Todd's Store and Eich's Hotel, a fine Fur Gauntlet. Any person finding same will be rewarded by leaving it at either of the above mentioned places. de6x3t

LADIES' FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves. A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 132 Lake street, corner of Wells.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS! Of every description. LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c. I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the Downer Kerosene Oil Company. No. 122 CLARK STREET

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO form the acquaintance of a Lady with a view to matrimony. She must be under 25 years of age, and possessed of a good education. Wealth no object. Address with real name, confidentially, H. W. BANCROFT, P. O. Box 1419, Chicago, Ill.

WESLEYAN SACRED HARP, A COLLECTION OF CHOICE TUNES AND HYMNS For Prayer, Class and Camp Meetings, Choirs and Congregational Singing. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion... $ .50
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One Square, six months... 20.00
One Square, one year... 30.00
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Auction Sales.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! Large Sale by Catalogue of VALUABLE FURS AND ROBES, AT AUCTION, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At their Spacious Store, No 83 Lake Street. We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that we will sell at auction, on Tuesday next, December 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 1-2 P. M., the largest and best assortment of Fine Furs ever offered in this city. The stock consisting in part of GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, & FITCH, Marten, Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilla, And all other kinds too numerous to mention in CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, MUFFS, VICTORINES, CIRCULARS, PELERINES, CUFFS, And a large assortment of Children's Furs, Gents' Caps, Mufflers, Coats, Gloves, &c., &c., and an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes in Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Coon, Buffalo, Jenett, &c., &c., &c. N. B.—The above were manufactured for first-class city retail trade, expressly, and will be warranted as represented in every particular. Goods can be examined on Monday afternoon. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, de8d610-4t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. General Auctioneers. Superior Furniture, Bedsteads, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Dec. 8th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 83 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, with and without Marble Tops, Tete a Tetes, Sofas, Marble Top Center Tables, Easy Chairs, Card and Center Tables, Hat Trees, Whatnots, Parlor Chairs in variety, Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Hair and other Mattresses, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Oak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboards, Cane Chairs and Rockers. Also—Silver Plated Castors, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve. de7-d590-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. B. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DWYER'S ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS, An Efficacious Remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE, VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING, INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles that produce the same positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and will correct the derangement of that organ as surely without the risk of any injurious consequences. Price 25 Cents Per Box. Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Stamps. FOR SALE BY SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) 94...Lake Street...94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE. [no19d481-1m1stp]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as Geo. Law, Esq., Fifty ave., New York. Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y. Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y. Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C. Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn. Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y. Rev. E. Bright, Ed. Examiner, N. Y. Rev. D. W. Crone, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y. Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Buttermilk, New York. Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H. And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR. When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation. When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases. When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative power render it a most speedy PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses. Price One Dollar a Package.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago. oc13-d...-1m1stp
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NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Noiseless SEWING MACHINES, PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR SEVEN YEARS. $40, $40, $40 $40, $40, $40, AND UPWARDS. Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake Street, AGENTS WANTED. Address GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. SILKS. SILKS. OUR LATEST STYLES At Reduced Prices. ALL OTHERS AT 30 TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTION! Commencing December 3d. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150...LAKE STREET...150

SALE CONTINUED OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT COST! T. B. CARTER has recently received a large consignment of Staple Goods which he is offering with his Entire Stock of Fancy Goods at Cost in order to close out the stock in the shortest possible time. [illegible] T. B. CARTER, 126 Lake Street.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS. [illegible]

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S Celebrated Oswego Starch. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE FREE STATES.

In the telegraphic report of the letter of Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, on the secession movement, published in this paper yesterday, that gentleman is made to say "I feel confident anarchy will soon ensue at the North." The opinion thus stated is based upon the belief that the "laboring classes," as southern orators and writers love to style ninety-nine hundredths of our Northern population, will, in the event of secession, be reduced to a state bordering upon starvation, and that hungry mobs, clamorous for bread, will fill the streets of the cities and villages of the North. This belief appears to be general at the South, and that class of politicians who clamor for secession from no other motive than the securing of further concessions to Slavery, rely upon the danger of such a state of things—a danger which they take for granted no Northern man doubts—as certain in the end to force the North to accept any terms of compromise which may be tendered. It is no uncommon thing for orators at these secession meetings to draw terrific pictures of the condition in which the North would be plunged should the Cotton States withdraw from the Union—pictures in which starving, ragged wretches, marching under banners inscribed "BREAD OR BLOOD," fill up the foreground, while in the distance sacked and burning stores and warehouses and the gutted houses of the opulent are made to light up the scene with a lurid glow. It is impossible to convince the people of the secession States that any other result could follow their withdrawal from the Union, and this is precisely what Mr. Stephens means in the extract quoted above from his letter. Anarchy, in his opinion, will inevitably follow secession in the free States, and he is not certain but that the same result will ensue in the seceding States. Leaving to the people of the latter States the task of solving Mr. Stephens' doubt to their own satisfaction, we propose to show the error into which the secessionists have fallen respecting the effect of secession in the free States.

If ever there was a self-sustaining people in the world, the population of the free States must be permitted to rank in that category. There is not a material element requisite to that end which they do not possess in the greatest abundance—not a moral or intellectual quality in which they are deficient. The whole population of the free States are trained to habits of industry and frugality. Here labor is reputable, and idleness a disgrace. As a consequence, the moral sentiments are active and well developed, and most of the vices and the demoralizing practices common to other civilizations, are almost entirely unknown. The education of the masses is looked after by the State. Ignorant men sometimes come among us; but rarely indeed is a man found who commenced life in any one of the free States who does not enjoy the advantages at least of a fair English education. Then in every one of these States are to be found high schools, colleges, universities, schools of Agriculture, of Medicine, of Law and of Theology—in a word a system of education, the very existence of which demonstrates the extraordinary activity and vigor of intellect possessed by the people who sustain it. Here is certainly a good foundation upon which to erect a durable superstructure of government—a society which shall not only be self-sustaining, but to whose advancement it would be difficult to assign a limit.

What has been the result thus far? In proportion to the population of the free States, no country under heaven can turn out an equal amount of skilled labor. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this fact. The management of machinery and that facile manipulation requisite to a successful pursuit of manufacturing industry, are not the growth of a year or of a generation. They are the product of centuries, of multiplied generations in which the knowledge and the handicraft of the father are transmitted to the son who adds to his inheritance the results of new and more enlarged observation and experience. The same is true in regard to the pursuit of agriculture. What wonderful advances the free States have made in this grand industrial calling! How, one by one, wasteful mode, uncertain, hap-hazard systems of planting, tilling and harvesting have given way before the experience, the practical wisdom and the scientific research of our people! How have imperfect and unprofitable implements of husbandry passed into forgetfulness as their places have been supplied with better; and how many new and important applications of machinery have been made in every department of Agriculture! In all these respects the Free States are far in advance of any portion of the world. Then look at our manufactures, our accumulation of machinery for the production of almost everything that is worn for comfort or ornament, or that is used for profit or convenience. New England is vocal with machinery. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and even the older settled Western States are largely engaged in manufacturing pursuits. Were every port of the free States blockaded for the next eighteen months, our present manufacturing establishments would be able to furnish everything for comfort and not a little for luxury. The free States are also rich in shipping. The vast commerce of this country with other nations is carried on almost wholly by free State ships. The same is measurably true of our internal commerce. Free State men and free State ships prosecute the sea-fisheries—a pursuit not only profitable in a commercial point of view, but of overshadowing importance as a nursery for seamen both for our commercial marine and our navy. In the means of internal communication the free States are unsurpassed by any country in the world of equal extent. Their system of navigable Rivers and Lakes, their Canals, and their net work of completed Railroads, furnish ample means for commerce and travel, however vast the former may become. So much for the artificial means of self-support.

If we turn to natural resources, we find the free States again unrivalled. They occupy a belt of latitude the most favorable for the development of a hardy and enterprizing race of men. They possess both the soil and the climate best adapted to the bountiful production of the staff of life. They abound in mines of gold, of silver, of lead, of iron. They possess coal enough to drive all the machinery and to supply the world with fuel for a thousand centuries. They have an unlimited supply of timber of the quality best adapted for houses, ships, vehicles and useful implements. They produce in great perfection all the fruits most sought after, and which are the most healthful as food. They have salt springs and wells without number. They have a coast range both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, indented with bays and harbors, and by means of which they can command the commerce of both hemispheres. No where else has nature more bountifully lavished her gifts—no where else has she more favorably combined the elements of national greatness.

Now in the event of secession on the part of the slaveholding States, what will follow as relates to the material prosperity of the free States? With all their advantages in point of general intelligence and the industrious habits of their people, their churches, common schools, and colleges, their wealth in skilled labor, in machinery, in ships, in railroads, in agricultural implements, in mines of iron and coal, of gold and silver, in climate, in soil, in fruits and grains—with all these is anarchy like to [illegible] from the [illegible] of their [illegible]? On the contrary, is it not [illegible] than their progress will be accelerated rather than impeded by secession? Consider that thus far in the history of the Federal government, legislation has been controlled by the Slave Power, and, of course, has been directed with reference to its peculiar wants and with little regard to the interests of the free States. All this would be changed with the secession of the slaveholding States. We should then have a government that would legislate for the interests of free society. The natural and artificial elements of greatness which we possess would be fostered and stimulated by a government having no other interest to serve. The following measures which the free states have been demanding for years, but which through the influence of the South have been withheld, would probably be enacted without delay. (1.) A Homestead Bill. (2.) A Pacific Railroad. (3.) A commercial policy that would protect our manufacturers and secure a home market for a large proportion of our surplus agricultural products. (4.) The speedy improvement of our rivers and harbors. (5.) An economical administration of the general government, in keeping with the frugal habits of the people. With such a policy, inviting immigrants from Europe, from Canada, and even from the Slaveholding States themselves, the progress of the free States would be unexampled. While in the transition State, difficulties and embarrassments would undoubtedly occur; but there is no reason to believe that things would not soon work smoothly. In all this we are not advocating secession. We are in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union. We think it is valuable to both the South and the North—more so to the former than the latter. If the latter think otherwise, and choose to act upon the hypothesis, we can get along without them.

THE PRIME CAUSE.

"If the Democratic party had not been divided, Douglas would certainly have been elected." So say and believe a vast number of that gentleman's supporters. But the fact is, if Mr. Douglas had not so shaped his course as to divide the Democratic party he would have been in such a hopeless minority in the Free States that nobody would have thought of nominating him. If he had not, during the past three years, hugged the anti-slavery sentiment so closely as to alarm the South, he would have been utterly powerless at the North. The time has exactly passed by when one man can satisfy both sections; and those who regard the division of the Democratic party as an original cause of the disaster which has overtaken that faction, betray a gross ignorance of the great, palpable facts of the late canvass. What created the division in the Democratic party? Let each disciple of squatter sovereignty answer this question before he settles in his own mind the causes of his party's overthrow.

Mr. Douglas' fate in the various conventions of his party has been not a little remarkable in its zigzag cruelty. In 1852 a formidable division of the North stood by him through forty-eight ballots. In 1856 the North forsook him and the slave States became his champion, giving him nearly all the votes South and Southwest of Virginia. In 1860 free labor again rallies to his support with united front and the slave-oligarchy fight him even to the disruption and demolition of the party. To what shall we ascribe these remarkable changes of sentiment in the two grand divisions of the Democracy? We will not undertake to say that Mr. Douglas *was* in a considerable degree anti-slavery prior to 1852; that he *was* decidedly pro-slavery from that period to 1856; that he *has* exhibited an anti-slavery front from that period to the present time. But we assert without the fear of contradiction that he has *so seemed* to his party and the country. And we appeal to the records of the three National Conventions here cited, as incontrovertible evidence of the fact.

There has been no *national* Democratic party in the United States for many years. There has been a Northern Democratic party and a Southern Democratic party. The former has obtained the shell and the latter the meat, in all controversies relating to the domestic policy of the government. The Northern wing, utterly discomfited in the nomination of Polk, and cruelly cheated in the election of Pierce and Buchanan, have struggled on and clung to their organization, still hoping for better things. Meanwhile, the Republican party, profiting by all their misfortunes, and by the unrelenting tyranny of the slave drivers, gradually supplanted them in most of the Free States, and disputed the ground with them in all. Mr. Douglas had the sagacity to perceive that he had traveled far enough in the direction of the southern cross, and he came to a respectful but very firm halt. The necessities of his position compelled to him to announce the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation," practically nullifying the Dred Scott decision, and from this moment his feet were knocked from under him in fourteen of the fifteen slave States of the Confederacy. On the other hand, if he had not announced his nullifying dogma, he would have lost a still greater area of ground in the North. There was no half way footing to stand on; the irrepressible conflict in the party had been narrowing itself to that point where further dodging or compromising was impossible. Whichever course Mr. Douglas might have chosen, his fate was sealed.

WHY TEXAS WILL GO OUT.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* sets forth the benefits that Texas receives from the Union, and asks what the people of that State have to gain by secession. We re-produce, in brief, his ideas.

In 1845, when Texas was annexed to the Union she owed a debt of $11,050,201. Subsequently the United States paid her $10,000,000 for her Santa Fe Territory, besides assuming her public debt. Of the sum paid her, $2,000,000 were set apart as a school fund, which is now loaned to her railroads at the rate of $6,000 per mile—an operation that has been an immense advantage to her industry and population.

In 1847, the population was 143,320, including 39,060 slaves. In "this accursed Union," her population increased to 482,076, in 1858. We quote literally:

Again, Texas has a frontier exposed to Indians and Cortina raiders from Mexico, extending from the mouth of the Rio Grande up to El Paso, and across to Red River, which is nearly, if not quite, three thousand miles in extent, which is about as long as the whole Atlantic seaboard of a dozen or so of Carolinas. Along this line of frontier, United States military posts are located in our midst, and it is a well known fact that the army expends annually over a million of dollars in the purchase of beef and corn, and in transportation and supplies from our citizens. The loss of these expenditures would be felt in our midst, and must be placed to the credit of our "accession to the Union."

Again, Uncle Sam furnishes us with some little accommodations in the way of mail facilities. In 1857-8 we received from this source $518,914 over and above the amount we paid for that service, and in 1859-60 we received $520,000 in the same way. Citizens of Texas in the Custom House employ of the United States receive annually $48,333 in the way of salaries. These sums we must place to the credit of our "accession to the Union." I could give other statistics of like nature, but these figures will serve to show that the federal government has been no step-mother to the State.

Here, now, are the "wrongs" and "oppressions" which Texas has endured in the Union, for which she proposes to take French leave, set forth by one of her own sons. But he neglects to state the item which overbalances all. When Texas was annexed in 1845, her resources were gone and her credit was exhausted. She had no army, no navy, none of the means of carrying on operations of defence. She was in the market, and Mr. Calhoun bid for her, and the price paid was an iniquitous war, one hundred millions of money and the precious lives of at least twenty-five thousand brave men. But Texas was won, and incorporated into the Union, where she has been oppressed by being compelled to receive, under the operation of laws of which the North has never complained, sums of money that have made her rich. She has grown fat and kicks—we shall see, with what result.

CHICAGO, WESTERN IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

BY DR. EVANS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The controlling importance of the position of Chicago to the commercial interests of the Northwest, is plain to the most casual observer. Her numerous direct and competing lines of transportation and travel, by water and by railroad, with the Eastern seaboard and Europe, give her great advantages over all other points. These are: her large lake marine, made up of steamboats, propellers and sail vessels, many of which are arranged into lines, some running directly to Europe, to Montreal and Quebec, and others connecting with the New York canals, the Toronto and Simcoe Railroad at Collingwood, the Grand Trunk Railroad at Sarnia, the New York Central Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad, comprising altogether the most extensive and important fresh-water marine in the world; and her direct through lines of railroad, competing with the lakes and with each other, viz: The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, with its connections, terminating at Montreal, Quebec and Portland; the Michigan Central and its connections to Boston and New York; the Michigan Southern and its connections to New York and other Atlantic cities; and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and its connections to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. From this enumeration it will be apparent that at no other point centre so many, nor so capacious competing lines from the East; and hence no other can have the same facilities for economically and expeditiously carrying on the traffic of the Northwest. Nor are her facilities for trade with the interior and surrounding country less advantageous; all the ports on Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, are in cheap and constant communication by water; and the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by its boats, brings her the trade of the Illinois River country, running all the way to St. Louis. Then her complete system of railroads radiate in all directions, so as to traverse all parts of the surrounding country, extending in direct lines for hundreds of miles. They strike the Mississippi river at nine different points on the great circle which that river describes around her, viz: at La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Clinton, Rock Island, Burlington, Quincy, Alton, and Cairo. Five of these lines have extensions beyond; the one from Quincy as far as Atchison in Kansas.

Many of these roads compete with each other, and some with the Lake and the Canal; thus cheapening and facilitating traffic.

These advantages, and her unequalled arrangements for cheap storage and handling, secure to Chicago the chief control of the business of the great States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Eastern Iowa, with a fair chance in competition for that of Northern Missouri and Kansas.

It might be supposed that such a field of untold wealth and resources, actually exceeding in extent all the Eastern and Middle States together, certainly concentrating its business upon one great central, point would satisfy even the ambition of Chicago herself. But there is yet another vast region, rich in its soil and undeveloped resources, which from its geographical position must also sooner or later become tributary to her commercial importance. I refer to western Iowa, known as "the Missouri slope," and the Territories of Dacotah and Nebraska. This district of country lies mainly west and northwest of Chicago, but is so cut off from communication with the rest of the world, that its only outlet is by stage, or the difficult, tedious and expensive navigation of the Missouri River for nearly a thousand miles, making St. Louis its present commercial mart.

Although a more northerly route East might shorten the distance for a part of this region, it would be intercepted and broken by the lakes, which, with the fact that the railroads that are to reach it, already converge to and center in Chicago, will undoubtedly determine the course of its trade there. While this will secure the course of trade from the northern portion of the region under consideration, the natural conformation of the country places Chicago in the most direct line East from points on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and beyond them that lie South of the line of her latitude. In high latitudes, a due East and West line describes a curve of greater or less degree, in proportion to its remove from the equator, upon the plane of the earth's surface. The most direct route being a right line on the plane of the earth's surface in such case must deflect to the North. To illustrate: Philadelphia and Denver City are both nearly on the 40th deg. of North latitude which passes near Springfield, Ill., and yet the shortest line between the two points will cross Illinois nearly as far North as Chicago. Any one may satisfy himself on this point by extending a cord from point to point on a terrestrial globe. Thus, while part of Western Iowa and Nebraska lie south of the latitude of Chicago, she is still in their most direct route east. In addition to this, the railroads that are to be extended there converge to her as their main centre.

Thus it is plain that the whole of the Upper Missouri country that is north of the State of Missouri is fairly within reach of the commercial grasp of Chicago; to secure which, it only needs that the four land grant lines of railroad, now in process of construction across Iowa be completed. They should receive the most efficient encouragement from her citizens, as they are direct extensions of her most important roads.

To understand more fully the position I have taken, let us refer to the location, advantages and interests connected with each of these roads. Throughout their respective lines they traverse districts of country of great fertility, mineral and other natural resources. Each starts from an important point on the Mississippi river, and passes through a succession of country towns for its entire distance, which must in time become cities of considerable importance; and each terminates at a point on the Missouri where commercial cities will spring up, and some of them will form the most important connections of the great central Pacific Railroad, to traverse the valley of the Great Platte river. They are:

1st. The Dubuque and Sioux City road, connecting with the Illinois Central, and extending west from Dubuque to Sioux City, near the settlements in Northern Nebraska and in Dacotah Territories, 81 miles of which are now completed and in operation.

2d. The Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri roads, connecting with the Galena Air Line, and extending from Clinton via Cedar Rapids to Decatur in Nebraska, 82 miles of which are already completed and in operation.

3d. The Mississippi and Missouri road, connecting with the Chicago and Rock Island, and extending from Davenport to Council Bluffs, 85 miles of which are completed and in operation.

4th. The Burlington and Missouri River road, connecting with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and extending from Burlington to the mouth of the Great Platte river, with a branch to Nebraska City, 93 miles of which are completed and running. It will be observed that they strike the future State of Nebraska at five of its most important points; and as each will in time be extended into the interior beyond, they will bring nearly all parts of it with the western part of Iowa into intimate and direct relations with Chicago.

That these roads are all to be built sooner or later, no one will doubt after a survey of the interests that are involved in them. To make this more apparent we will enumerate some of the most important, viz:

1st. The companies owning them, aided by their lands and stimulated by a desire to make their investments more profitable.

2d. The companies owning the roads with which they connect, the business of which would be largely increased.

3d. The counties along their lines, which would be benefitted to an amount twice as great as the cost of construction.

4th. The cities and towns at their termini and along their lines, which would receive like benefits.

5th. The great and prosperous State of Iowa, whose general and greatest interests are involved in their early completion.

6th. The citizens along their respective routes.

7th. The Territory and citizens of Nebraska, whose prosperity would be enhanced fourfold.

8th. The city and citizens of Chicago, to whom would inure an addition in business, only to be estimated by the extent and importance of the region of country under consideration.

9th. The transportation lines, and capitalists interested in them, extending from Chicago to the East.

These form an array of the strongest influences ever found centered on like enterprises in this or any other country. It is only necessary that they be brought into active concert, and the work will be pushed forward. Nor is it possible that they can long remain inactive, under the general tides of prosperity now fairly setting in upon the Northwest.

The several interests involved in each road, and the rivalry for the prize in business that awaits the foremost in its advance to completion, will stimulate to active exertions. For such an advantage will not only secure the rich traffic of the Upper Mississippi country for the time being, and the great tide of trade and travel that extends across the plains to Pike's Peak, Utah, Oregon and California; but it will also give the vantage ground in forming an early connection with the Pacific Railroad, when it shall be commenced.

The upper Missouri region of country referred to above, for an extent of two hundred and fifty miles square, including Western Iowa and the future State of Nebraska, it may safely be said, has no rival on the continent in the uniform fertility of its soil, and the adaptation of its climate to the growth of that most important of all American agricultural product, Indian Corn, as well as to most other agricultural products of the Middle States, and the raising of stock. That it is destined to a rapid settlement, and ultimately to support a dense and wealthy population, no one conversant with its position and character will doubt.

That Nebraska, under the influence of an enlightened and liberal policy, is destined soon to become an important State in the great Northwestern group of the sisterhood, is equally apparent. And the relation of intimacy between her citizens and those of Chicago predicted, is only a question of time. How important then that such a manifest community of interest be organized into concert of action, that the relations of trade and the iron bonds that are to unite them in a perpetual, social and commercial interest, be hastened.

☞ The Vinton (Iowa) *Eagle* says that work on the Blind Asylum there has been suspended for the season. The *Eagle* speaks in commendatory terms of the vigor with which operations on the Asylum have been conducted by the commissioners, and by the contractors. The provisions of the late act of the Legislature have all been strictly followed.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Facts, Rumors, Opinions and Speculations from Various Sources.

We cut from our exchanges much concerning the secession movement which is of great interest.

IVERSON'S LATE SPEECH.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The key to Iverson's excessive fury is the fact that his term in the Senate will expire on the fourth of March next; and that while he has been desperately striving for a re-election, his chances of success have been small. He made a violent effort to improve his prospects last winter by becoming ferocious on Squatter Sovereignty, forgetting, apparently, that when a member of the House of Representatives, ten years ago, he had taken very strong squatter sovereignty ground, and came very nearly placing himself on the record as a free soiler. He is not a man of a high order of ability or of any weight of character. In his habits he is wretchedly dissipated, and it might not be improper to attribute a considerable share of his fire-eating propensities to the consumption of fire-water. His appearance is that of an elderly man badly used up with bad liquor, but dressed with great care, and assuming inordinate dignity. His face is inflamed, his hand shaky, his voice husky, and he wears the thin sandy grey hair remaining above his ears elaborately smoothed over the top or his head. He represents simply the extreme folly and madness of the secession movement. It is gratifying to learn, as we do from our Washington correspondent, that disunion sentiments on the floor of the Senate are received by the galleries in silence, while Union sentiments bring down thunders of applause. One year ago the reverse was true. There was little applause when pleas were made for the Union, but the galleries rung with tumultuous approbation when Keitt stated, in the House, the purpose of South Carolina, in a probable contingency, to rend the Union from "turret to foundation stone."

FEELING IN TEXAS.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

In all parts of Texas political feeling is warm and excited. A strong disposition not to be behind any State in taking action in the present crisis is manifested, but we find indications in several of our exchanges that if secession be finally determined on, it is *for the purpose of establishing an independent republic, not to join a Southern confederation*, if such a thing should ever be effected.

SECESSION AS SEEN BY A SANE MAN.

The excitement which the election of a sectional President created, has not been followed by any considerable accord in the Southern States, as it regards any specific plan of action. Resistance conveys the idea of all that is proposed, while the mode is as various as the degrees of longitude, or the minds of the individuals who suggest remedies for the dangers which impend.

South Carolina is satisfied only with an immediate plunge into the abyss of secession; Georgia deliberates over retaliatory measures; Mississippi discusses stay laws to suspend the obligation of contracts, while she proposes to dissolve all relations with the present Federal Government; and in other States, where the popular excitement has assumed less distinctness of character, only a general feeling is manifested that some decisive step must be taken to show the determination which exists now to bring the war between the North and the South to a final issue.

If there be one thought, however, that predominates over all others, wherever the public mind is stirred, it is that the South must break its present connection with the Northern States. But who has suggested what is to follow such a step? What wisdom has been able to foresee the effect of this action upon our material interests, our social relations, and our future form of government? Will it even extinguish agitation? Can it restore confidence and prosperity, now so fearfully shaken by the mere anticipation of such an event as a probable contingency? Will a new confederacy of Southern States be possible? If this can be effected, what guarantee of permanence to such a confederation can be given, where each member has asserted its right to break away from a stronger Union at will? What prospect, after the precedent action of the several States, of peace longer than the legislation of the general Southern Congress shall be in all respects acceptable to the people of each particular State?

But without a confederation of Southern States, what postal and commercial relations on the present beneficial basis can be established? Should a new government embrace the mouth of the Mississippi, what arrangements are to be made with the Northwest, to whom the free navigation of the river is an absolute necessity?

Inquiries of this nature press in thronging crowds upon every mind that calmly looks into the future, as the cry of immediate dissolution of the present government is heard. We would not have the South recede from the demand of a final settlement of all difficulties now. The whole people are sick of perpetual menace—wearied with the annoyance of constant hostility—and the determination is made to meet squarely and decidedly the issue presented.

The example has been set—and a glorious example it is—by our fathers, who successfully conducted the revolution which made it a nation. They did not hesitate to resist every encroachment on their rights, but they conducted that resistance peacefully until preparation was made for union of all the colonies. Local consultations preceded but did not accomplish the work of a general Congress, which, after a considerable interval, followed. Each community provided for its own safety, but no step was taken that had a tendency to destroy concert of action between the colonies, or to determine for one little commonwealth what could only be done in safety by all acting as one people. A general Congress prepared for future difficulties, before they were to be met; and even the war was long in progress before a declaration of independence was issued, and an appeal was made for justification to the opinion of the world.

Such deliberation is not less necessary now than then. Interests of much vaster importance are now suspended in the balance. Difficulties infinitely greater are to be met. Conflicts of opinion, much more dangerous, are to be adjusted. Relations, civil and commercial, so interwoven that they cannot be broken without ruin, are spread like a vast network over the whole country. And to secure wisdom in action, consultation of the Southern States is necessary before any single member finally acts. Nay, as in the days of '76, measures to secure the full acknowledgment by the North, if possible, of all our rights under the Constitution, and to obtain full guarantees of their being forever observed, are dictated by experience as well as a considerate prudence and an enlarged patriotism. Granted that they may fail: we shall be stronger in the right, more powerful by unanimity of opinion at home, from the effort to avert the doom of the Republic.

A CALL TO ALL ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 30.]

In behalf of the people of the State of South Carolina, we would this day call upon each and all of her sons, who are now engaged in the military service of the government of the United States, to renounce at once the sword and the rations of the vulgar oppressor, and to hasten at once to the homes that gave them birth, for the protection of their native soil, the preservation of the institutions of their State and the maintenance of the liberty of freemen, bequeathed them by their fathers. South Carolina wants her soldier citizens around her now. The mother looks to her sons, to protect her from outrage. Shall she look in vain? She wants, now, military skill and science, to direct the courage and energies of her people. She looks to her army and navy officers to supply that want. Let them return home at once, without any hesitation whatever. They need have no more doubt of South Carolina's going out of the Union than of the world's turning round. Every man that goes to the Convention will be a pledged man—pledged for immediate separate State secession in any event whatever. Once out of the Union, nothing but conquest will bring her back. She is resolved—sick of the Union—disgusted with it upon any terms that are within the range of the widest possibility. Her sons, however, will be taken care of, whatever the result of her secession, for that is a fixed fact. Let them not hesitate; but rather let their promptitude bespeak the amount of their devotion to their native State.

SAM HOUSTON'S LETTER.

Since Senator Iverson denounced Sam Houston, Governor of Texas, as a hoary-headed old traitor, Sam's opinions have become a matter of moment. We find in the New Orleans papers a recent letter in which he expresses his views. We copy the main parts thereof:

I need not assure you, that whenever the time shall come when we must choose between a loss of our constitutional rights and revolution, I shall choose the latter; and if I, who have led the people of Texas in stormy times of danger, hesitate to plunge into revolution now, it is not because I am ready to submit to Black Republican rule; but because I regard the Constitution of my country, and am determined to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and much as I deprecate his success, no alternative is left me but to yield to the Constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him, I will be foremost in demanding redress, and the last to abandon my ground.

When I contemplate the horrors of civil war, such as a dissolution of the Union will ultimately force upon us, I cannot believe that the people will rashly take a step fraught with these consequences. They will consider well the blessings of the Government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we suffer are of a nature that as freemen we can no longer bear them, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then the civilized world, our own consciences and posterity will justify us. If that time should come, then will be the day and the hour. If it has not—if our rights are yet secure—we cannot be justified.

Has the time come? If it has, the people who have to bear the burthens of revolution, must themselves effect the work.

Those who reside in cities and towns, where masses are carried in crowds and influenced by passionate appeals, may be ready for hasty action; but the working men and farmers, whose all is identified with the prosperity and peace of the country, will ask time to reflect.

As all will be alike involved in the horrors which will come after dissolution, all have the right to consider whether dissolution shall come. The liberties and security of all are at stake. It is not a question for politicians to tamper with—the masses must settle it for themselves. They are to consider whether, with Congress and the Supreme Court largely in favor of the Constitution, they will be justified, because the President, who is constitutionally elected, is inimical to them. It must come to this. With all these checks and guarantees in our favor, it is urged that we should no longer wait, but at once let go the Constitution. Passion is rash—wisdom considers well her way. When the bone and sinew of the country, after calmly considering the issue in all its bearings, shall feel that a yoke of oppression is upon them, they will rise to shake it off. Then, when their now peaceful homes are the scene of desolation, they will feel no pang of regret. Moved by a common feeling of resistance, they will not ask for the forms of law to justify their action. Nor will they follow the noisy demagogue who will flee at the first show of danger. Men of the people will come forth to lead them, who will be ready to risk the consequences of revolution.

If the Union be dissolved now, will we have our rights better secured? After enduring civil war for years, will there be any promise of a better state of things than we now enjoy? Texas, especially, has these things to consider. Our treasury is nearly empty; we have a half million dollars in the treasury of the United States; a million of our school fund is invested in United States bonds; we have an extensive frontier to defend. Pecuniary or personal considerations ought to weigh nothing when tyranny is in the scale; but are we justified in sacrificing these when we have yet the constitution to protect us, and our rights are equal? Let us not embrace the higher law principle of our enemies, and overthrow the Constitution, but, when we have to resist, let it be in the name of the Constitution and to uphold it.

Why this military display and call to arms in Texas? Have we enemies at home, or is an army marching upon us?

When was there the time when the citizens of the country were not ready to flock to its standard in its defence? Are the people to deliberate on this question with a military despotism in their midst ready to coerce them? We want sober thought and calm reason, not furious harangues or the argument of bayonets.

If this government must fall, wisdom must furnish another and a better one, and if patriots yield now to the rash and reckless, who only aspire to military glory, or for anarchy and rapine, they may find that in the wreck of one free government they have lost the power to rear another.

I trust the gloom which now hangs over the land will soon be dispelled. Now is the time for the patriot to come forth and consider what is to be gained by a change. We are called upon to desert the gallant thousands who for years have been fighting our battles against fanaticism in the North. Heretofore they have aided us to conquer, and we have been willing to abide with them. Now, after a struggle more glorious than any they yet have made, they have been driven back. They still offer us the guarantee of the Constitution, and are ready to battle with us in its defence. Let true men all over Texas and the South see to it that we leave them not without a cause.

I cannot believe that we can find at present more safety out of the Union than in it. Yet, I believe it due the people that they should know where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional issue. If he expects to maintain that sectional issue during his administration, it is well we should know it. If he intends to administer the Government with equality and fairness, we should know that. Let us wait and see.

I have left upon record my position, should the rights of Texas be sacrificed by the Federal Government. In reply to Mr. Seward, in the Senate, I used these words, and I pray my friends to consider them calmly, as they were uttered:

"Whenever one section of this country presumes upon its strength for the oppression of the other, then will our Constitution be a mockery, and it would matter not how soon it was severed into a thousand atoms and scattered to the four winds. If the principles are disregarded upon which the annexation of Texas was consummated, there will be for her neither honor nor interest in the Union—if the mighty, in the face of written law, can place with impunity an iron yoke upon the neck of the weak. Texas will be at no loss how to act, or where to go, before the blow aimed at her vitals is inflicted. In a spirit of good faith she entered the federal fold. By that spirit she will continue to be influenced until it is attempted to make her the victim of federal wrong.

"As she will violate no federal rights, so will she submit to no violation of her rights by federal authority. The covenant she entered into with the Government must be observed, or it will be annulled. Louisiana was a purchase; California, New Mexico and Utah a conquest—but Texas was a voluntary annexation. If the condition of her admission is not complied with on the one part, it is not binding on the other. If I know Texas she will not submit to the threatened degradation foreshadowed in the speech of the Senator from New York. She would prefer restoration to that independence which she once enjoyed, to the ignominy ensuing from sectional dictation. Sorrowing for the mistake which she had committed in sacrificing her independence at the altar of her patriotism, she would unfurl again the banner of the Lone Star to the breeze, and re-enter upon a national career, where, if no glory awaited her, she would at least be free from a subjection by might to wrong and shame."

Here I take my stand! So long as the Constitution is maintained by "Federal authority," and Texas is not made the victim of "Federal wrong," I am for the Union as it is.

I am now an aged man. My locks have become white in toiling, as I believe, for the liberties of mankind. Were I young, that I might look forward to the future, feeling that whatever danger might come, my strong arm would be at hand to defend my family, I should feel less anxiety than I do at present. The years that I will have to endure the misfortunes of civil war are but few. If I could feel that with the close of my career would end the miseries of my race, I could share its misfortunes with patience; but to feel that the perils of revolution must continue, that war with its attendant horrors of bloodshed, rapine and devastation, must still be visited upon it, would embitter my last moments; and after living to witness the demolition of the best Government that ever existed, I would sink to the grave without a hope that freedom would be regenerated, or our posterity ever enjoy again the blessings with which we had parted. Let us pause and ponder well before we take any action outside of the Constitution.

Very truly yours, SAM HOUSTON.

A FIGHTING PARSON.

Rev. Mr. Yates, of Charleston, as we published the other day, having avowed his readiness to "go into the foremost ranks with his Bible in on one hand and a revolver in the other," the Indianapolis *Journal* says that "the Rev. Herr Schweitzer, of Indianapolis, proposes to meet him at any time and place agreeable, equipped with 'Watt's Hymns' in one hand and a bowie knife in the other, with his coffin on his back—the battle to open with 'Hark from the Toombs.'" He will choose a white second and pray. Mr. Yates may have the biggest buck nigger he can find for his. Distance—far enough to "lend enchantment to the view."

EFFECT ON THE COTTON.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

I learn by private letters from Philadelphia that the heaviest cotton brokers in that city have at least a six months' supply of cotton on hand, and that in the present unsettled condition of affairs they are not inclined to make advancement upon consignments from Southern houses upon any terms whatever. The practice of one of the Philadelphia houses referred to, for some time past, has been to purchase cotton on sixty days' time. The producers reduced the terms to thirty days, which the Philadelphian acceded to. Then the producer demanded cash in advance. This was declined. The Southern trader then fell back upon thirty days' time. The Philadelphia house refused. The Southern producer then retreated to sixty days' time. The Philadelphian now declined making any purchases whatever, and the house is one of the heaviest in that city.

I learn from the same source that English houses have nearly or quite a six months' supply of cotton.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION URGED.

The necessity for calling conventions representing the sovereignty of the State, begins to be conceded by the people of all the slave States. The frontier slave commonwealths, in which a comparative conservatism of feeling prevails, find it impossible to abstain from taking action, when a great question is to be decided which as vitally affects them as it will any other part of the South.

Virginia has already taken the initiative step to call a popular convention. Tennessee begins to urge the same measure, and it can scarcely be doubted that one after another all those whose duty and interest are connected with the institution of slavery, will follow the example already given by the more Southern Gulf States.

Deep-seated and general as is the feeling that the time has come when some decided position should be taken, important and vital as are the interests placed in peril by the triumph of a sectional Northern party, careful and thoughtful preparation to guide aright the former, and, at the same time, secure the defence of the latter, because the duty, dictated not only by the fealty every individual owes to his State, but by that patriotism which would labor, at the same time, if possible, to save the Union.

Indeed, the growing disposition of the several States to respond to the sentiment that has acquired so much strength since the late election, is the most hopeful indication of the present time. It promises to secure us against the consequences of hasty and impetuous counsels, to accomplish an accord of opinion and action, so necessary to the success of any movement, but particularly of one involving the future destiny of so many millions of people, and to bring the moral weight of an united South to bear upon a misguided majority in the Northern States.

ANOTHER VIEW.

We regard this whole conventionising scheme as a mere dodge to delay action on the part of those States which appear determined to assert the right of secession as the only safeguard against Black Republican supremacy. It is most strenuously insisted on by those who but recently were fiercest in denunciation of the Southern movement, and loudest in their shrieks for eternal and unconditional Union. Its object evidently appears to be simply to preserve the Union, and not to preserve the rights and liberty of the Southern States. For such an object no Convention is necessary. It can be much more easily secured by unqualified submission to Lincoln's administration. Moreover, a Convention of States within the Union would have no power to act, no authority, no character, except the character of representing the opinions of the respective States.

Those opinions can be much more effectually expressed by the States in their individual and sovereign capacity. Those who believe that secession is necessary for the salvation of the Southern States, know very well that the act of secession can be consummated only under the authority of separate State sovereignty. They want no more compromises, no more expedients, no more propositions. These plans have all been tried, and have all failed. They will fall in the future, even more disastrously than they have failed in the past.

The time has come for the Southern States to reclaim their threatened and imperilled sovereignty. Any device which withdraws the popular attention from that object is surrounded with an odor of submission, which must make it odious, when properly understood, to all who are not at heart submissionists.

THE POSITION OF TEXAS.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, in answer to a writer in the *Picayune*, says:

Now, I have merely to say that the Texan who writes thus, does not reflect the sentiment of the Texas people. He, I judge, does not read the Texas papers, unless perhaps the Austin *Intelligencer* (the Governor's organ). He does not appear to know, that with scarce an exception, the Lone Star flag floats from every Court House in the State. That the people, without regard to former party lines, are meeting daily, and demanding that the Governor shall forthwith convene the Legislature, and the same people demanding that the Legislature be called to inform the Executive that if he fails to perform his duty in the present emergency, they will, despite his opposition, meet in convention, and determine for themselves the injuries inflicted or about to be inflicted upon them, and determine the mode and measure of redress. The writer does not appear to know that, of the immense number of militia generals and other officers appointed by the Governor, just before the late Presidential election, selected from his particular personal and political friends, nine-tenths of them voted for Breckinridge and Lane, and are now the main advocates of immediate secession.

MORE GUARANTEES.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* lays down three new constitutional guarantees which the North are expected to comply with:

1st. That Congress shall entertain no bill, resolution, petition or memorial on the subject of slavery, or legislate thereon. 2d. That the Territories shall be equally open to colonization and occupation, from the North and the South, by the citizens and property of either section, until such Territories shall become States by the adoption of a Constitution and the assent of Congress. 3d. That fugitives from labor shall be surrendered on demand by the authorities of the States, or failing to do so, the States shall remunerate the owners."

NO AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* argues zealously against any attempt at an *amendment* of our present Constitution. It says:

"We would not entrust any man or set of men on earth with the power to take away or add to that Constitution a single line or letter. We regard it as the most perfect political instrument which could possibly be devised to ensure the safety of every State, the security of every citizen, and the permanence of the Confederacy of States. No constitution can have power within itself to furnish a complete safeguard against its own infringement. But we do hold that the present Constitution of the United States has a power within itself to prevent its infraction, so long as the people of any *single State* of the Confederacy shall be found honest and virtuous and brave enough to hazard a conflict of arms rather than submit to a serious infraction of the Constitution. The just and righteous God of nature and of nations never will permit an indolent, corrupt, and cowardly people to maintain the great blessing of good government. And it is worse than folly to attempt to devise a constitution securing the sovereignty of States and the liberty of citizens independent for its maintenance of the guardian arm of the citizen soldier. No! Let us have no amendment to the Constitution. All we want is a full and sufficient practical assurance from the North that the guarantees of the present Constitution will be faithfully observed. This we must have."

DEBTS OF THE TWO CAROLINAS.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The debt of South Carolina, as appears by a report made to the Legislature a few days since, amounts to $4,406,000, being an increase of about $1,300,000 during the past year. Most of it is held in the State and in Europe, in five and six per cent. bonds. The productions of the State the present year are estimated at $25,000,000. The Committee of Ways and Means recommend the issue of more bonds for the immediate wants of the State. The raising of $1,000,000 under the circumstances, as compared with Massachusetts in resources and white population, would be equivalent to near $50,000,000 in this State. It has been suggested that a scheme proposed by Mr. Calhoun be adopted, which is to issue bills receivable in payment for all dues to the State, the taxes being $600,000, and in this way, it is urged, the State will use its own credit, at no cost, instead of paying the banks at least six per cent. The sum of $400,000 is required to arm the State, yet this will be but a small portion of what will be needed if their proposed plans of secession are carried out.

The debt of North Carolina on the 1st of October last amounted to $9,129,500, in addition to which the public faith is pledged to several railroad companies to the extent of $4,699,000, the whole of which will probably be required in a few years. The receipts for the past two years into the treasury amounted to $1,310,884. The increased valuation of the State in the past ten years was $70,000,000.

END OF THE KANSAS WAR.

The Great Bugaboo.

We find the following in the Missouri *Republican*—good Border Ruffian authority:

BOLIVAR, MO., Dec. 3, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: Before this reaches you the majority of your readers will have ascertained that the "invasion" of the State by Montgomery which caused so much excitement, was, so far as the "invasion" is concerned, the merest piece of Munchausenism, without any foundation in truth. How the yarn that Jim Montgomery and his gang of horse-thieves had "taken Fort Scott," could cause any excitement in the State of Missouri, is a mystery; for every one knows that he has *had* Fort Scott and all of Southern Kansas for the last three years. You have perhaps learned by this time that the "*three hundred* armed outlaws" who "invaded the State," "took Fort Scott," and "broke up the United States District Court," have dwindled down to certain *threats* of Montgomery's and Jennison's, and about *sixteen* vagabond Abolitionists who lurked about Fort Scott for a few days before the Court *was to have been held.*

It is true that Montgomery is an anti-slavery fanatic, of the John Brown school, and that he has been to the North recently, and returned with arms of different kinds. It is true that he has distributed those arms to about two hundred of his ragged followers, who scatter to their dens at the approach of danger, and are whistled together again, like a flock of quails. It is true that Montgomery is harboring a few fugitive slaves, and that Jennison has made certain declarations of waging war "upon the curse of slavery in Missouri;" and it is true that Jennison, Montgomery & Co., have recently shot Moore and Bishop, and hung Harrison, Hines and Sam. Scott. And that is all of it. Bad enough, to be sure; but all these outrages concern the Territory of Kansas, and not Missouri. Why is it that the Federal Government has not heretofore enforced the fugitive slave law in Kansas, and checked the course of the outlaws there, are matters I do not now propose to discuss.

* * * * * * * *

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. F. SNYDER,
Division Inspector Sixth Military District Missouri Militia.

Senator Wilson Discountenancing Appeals to Violence.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, declined to attend the John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston, for reasons set forth in the following letter:

"NATICK, Nov. 27, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to meet in a convention, to be held in Boston on the 3d of December, 'a number of young men, unconnected at this time with any organization,' and 'to address them in reply to the question,' 'How can American Slavery be abolished?'

"You say in your note of invitation, 'that the anniversary of the death of John Brown, who, on the 2d of December, 1859, was killed for attempting to decide this problem in the mode that he believed to be the most efficient, is an occasion peculiarly appropriate for the discussion of our duty to the race for whom he suffered, and more especially for the unfolding of practical methods for achieving the holy object he desired to attain by his descent on Harper's Ferry.'

"Abhorring slavery in every form, loving equal and impartial liberty for all men, I am ever ready to exercise all the powers of the constitution of our country to relieve the nation from all connection with, and all responsibility for, slavery, by prohibiting it wherever it exists, or can exist, under the exclusive authority of the federal government; and I am also ever ready to use all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to persuade our countrymen of the slaveholding States to 'undo the heavy burden,' and 'let the oppressed go free;' but I am utterly opposed to all appeals by whomsoever made, to force and violence.

"Ours is a government of constitutions and laws—a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Not, therefore, to the rifle nor the pike should the friends of the slave appeal, but to the heart, the conscience, the reason, and the enduring interests of the people of the slave States, upon whom rests the responsibility of slavery in the States.

"While I accord to John brown sincerity of motive, unselfish devotion and unsurpassed courage, I deplore and condemn his armed invasion of Virginia. Were it in my power to do so, I could not consent to attend your meeting, for I cannot by an act of mine thus associate in any degree the issues concerning slavery with John Brown's lawless descent upon Harper's Ferry. Yours truly,

"HENRY WILSON.

"James Redpath, Esq., and others."

JOHN G. WHITTIER ON THE CRISIS.

John G. Whittier has written a letter to a Republican meeting in Haverhill, Mass., in which the following passage occurs:

"A great responsibility is laid upon us. We must prove that we deserve our success by asking nothing of any class of our fellow-countrymen, North or South, but what is morally and legally right, and yielding to nothing which is morally and legally wrong. We must be firm, but not defiant; we are too strong in the right and in our majorities to answer railing with railing. We can afford to be moderate and generous. With slavery in the States we have no right to interfere, and no desire to do so beyond the mild persuasion of the successful example of freedom; but outside of State sovereignty, slavery has no more legal right or constitutional guaranty than polygamy out of Utah. Its home is only in the States; everywhere else it is an outlaw.

"I cannot but regard the menace of disunion from the South as more likely to prove mischievous than really dangerous. It may do injury to the industrial and financial interests of the country, but the evil will work its own cure. Business men at the South will not long indulge in the childish folly of setting fire to the clothes on their backs, in the expectation that their neighbors' fingers will be scorched in putting it out. The clamor that the Union should be dissolved, because slave-extensionists are out-voted, for the first time in twenty years, is simply ludicrous. It is a quarrel with the census tables and Greenleaf's arithmetic; figure three complaining that it is not equal to figure five."

A New Attitude for Riflemen.

A letter from Liverpool, describing the proceedings of the Lancashire contest, gives an account of a new firing position:

One gentleman, said to be an Indian officer, made beautiful practice with a Turner rifle. His firing position was somewhat peculiar, but it possesses the virtue of perfect steadiness. You sit down on the ground, support the barrel of the rifle on the left arm, lay the left hand on the right arm, and, drawing up the legs towards the chin, rest the butt of the rifle against the middle of the right arm, supporting the toe of the butt on the right knee. The position is somewhat acrobatic, and the performer appears to be carefully hushing his weapon to sleep; but, when the rifle was brought level with the object, not a tremor could be noticed. "Bull's eyes" or "Centres" generally rewarded the rifleman's steadiness.—*Morning Post.*

☞ Gov. Morgan of New York gave a sumptuous entertainment to the Electoral College of that State, on the day that the vote was cast for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Lynching in Savannah.

The New York *Times* publishes accounts of recent lynching in Savannah, which make the blood boil with indignation. We regret that we have not room to copy them at length. The first is the narrative of James Sinclair, a native and resident of New York city. He went to Georgia in search of employment as a carpenter. He stopped at the City Hotel in Savannah. He was charged, and, as he solemnly avers, falsely charged, with tampering with slaves, was waited upon by a vigilance committee, seized and dragged along the street. Quids of tobacco were thrown into his eyes, and his efforts to relieve his eyes brought blows from a pistol butt and threats of instant death. Having reached the city park, he was made to strip himself naked, to lie upon the ground, and to receive a violent whipping with a cat-o'-nine tails, and kicks and blows. He was then told to run for his life. He finally got shelter in a sailor boarding-house. Captain Schenck, of the steamer Alabama, dared not receive him on board for fear of violence to his vessel. But he succeeded in secreting himself on board and reaching home. The editor of the *Times* says that Sinclair stripped and showed him the unhealed sores, caused by the whipping, and he has every reason to believe the narrative correct.

Another New York man was seized at the same time and treated in a similar manner. He is now confined to his bed in consequence of the injuries he received. He will tell his story as soon as he recovers his strength.

Another case is thus described in the *Times:*

"Mr. R. T. Sherman of this city, and recently of the Pulaski House, Savannah, and one of the minute men of that city, gives us the following account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of Savannah, whose crime consisted of being a native of this State.

The vigilance committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr. John Byler, a grocer in West Broad street, was a native of New York, determined to get rid of him. An accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was trumped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey. Consequently, on Saturday, the 17th of November, the committee called on him, took him at some little distance from the city, stripped him, and then applied a coating of hot tar and cold cotton. They then started him on a run, and he fearing that his life depended upon his legs, run to so good purpose that he had nearly reached, tired and exhausted, a place of safety, when a brutal policeman overhauled him and struck him heavily upon the back of his head with his pistol, fracturing his skull and forcing him upon the ground.

This was on the 17th November, and on Saturday, the 24th, he was buried."

And these occurrences happened in Savannah, one of the most conservative cities in the south. They are almost incredible. But the *Times* would not publish these recitals, unless it had good reasons for believing them true.

Davis, the Paricide.

We gave accounts, a few days since, copied from the Fairfield (Indiana) *Tribune*, of the murder of P. P. Davis, by his son, J. W. P Davis. The *Tribune* gives the following brief history of young Davis:

Jo. Davis, the son, has received several notices from us. He was a printer and worked in the *Tribune* office, for our predecessor, five years ago. While in the office, during a State Fair, he went into the business of selling excursion tickets, printed by himself. The forgery being detected, he ran away before he could be arrested. The next we heard of him was by an obituary notice of himself in an Illinois paper, which Mr. Graham, of the Peru *Sentinel*, copied with comments, saying the obituary was written by Davis, and nobody else. Afterwards a copy of the Kansas *Tribune* came to us, and we were astonished to see his name as one of the proprietors at the head of it. In June last he turned up in Howard county, as a correspondent of the *Journal*, of this place; puffing Missouri lands, since which he has been, most of the time, in this county.

We learn also that he was arrested, on Friday, for stealing a pocket book from a passenger, on his home trip from Indianapolis, on Wednesday.

78 LAKE STREET.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS AT RETAIL.
HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES, Gaiters, Mittens, JACKETS, SKATING CAPS, Talmas, &c., &c., &c.
All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have just received a Large and Very Fine Assortment Of these Goods, including many NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c.
These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.
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78 LAKE STREET.
Under Garments, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Our stock of the above Goods is an Extremely Desirable One.
We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
Including Gimps; Flat Braids, all widths; Fringes, Silk and Crochet; Buttons in Silk and Velvet, Belts and Belt Ribbons, all Gilt and Silk.
TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS, Girdles, Cords, &c.
Our prices are reasonable and assortment good.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—
Among the thirteen Policies of Insurance which we held on our STOCK OF GOODS, Destroyed by the Fire of the 22d Inst., Was one for Three Thousand Dollars in the "PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.", Represented in this city by J. AUG. WRIGHT, Esq.
To-day we handed in our proofs of loss to Mr. Wright, who at once ADJUSTED THE SAME.
Such promptness is worthy the highest praise, and shows that the Company spare no effort to deserve the confidence of the public.
Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1860. O. F. FULLER & CO.

STOP! Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at STANTON'S,
No. 48 ---- Clark Street. ---- No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pik'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS,
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions.

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE FIRE ON FRANKLIN STREET.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
Messrs. Herring & Co., 40 State street:
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since [illegible]
O. F. FULLER & CO.
The above Safe can be seen, just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. [illegible]

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, SHAKER YARN, Baskets, Bird Cages, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER, 138.........LAKE STREET.........138

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, And Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
238 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!
A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use, CONSTANLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.
ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS.
ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water Street, Chicago,

E. G. L. FAXON,
No. 70 Lake Street.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
The Best Goods in the City AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PAPER HANGINGS, FALL STOCK,
Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - - Lake Street - - - 70

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City, AT HESLER'S, 113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113
PHOTOGRAPHS. The Best and Cheapest in the city At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
IVORYTYPES, The Best and Cheapest in the city, At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
MELAINOTYPES, The Best and Cheapest in the city, At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES, The Best and Cheapest in the City, AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

2,500 PIECES Merrimac Prints,
NINE CENTS PER YARD, AT WHOLESALE.
P. PALMER, 112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.—
J. A. COLBY, 118 Randolph Street,
Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of 1,200 Different Kinds, Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS,
Or at the regular retail prices with gifts included. Call personally or send for a catalogue.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER BY BURWELL & WYANT, Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.
We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction.

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO, I am prepared to pay the highest market price for FLAX SEED.
Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
C. A. ROGERS, No. 9 Hilliard's Block, Cor. Clark and S. Water Sts., Chicago

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Co.'s FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO., 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 - Lake Street, Chicago - 48
Importers and Dealers in CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES.
Ask the attention of Dealers to their Large and Complete Stock of Goods, Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

THE CHICAGO ALE AND MALT COMPANY,
Having completed the alterations and enlargements to their Brewery AT CLEAVERVILLE, Are now prepared to furnish the trade with a superior article of STOCK AND CREAM ALES.
Which are warranted to be a Pure Extract of Malt and Hops.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Office at the Brewery and at the store of [illegible], South Water street. [illegible] SHERMAN, Sec.

NEW SUPPLY OF TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S NEW BOOK, MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.
PRICE, $1.25.
For sale by W. B. KEEN, Bookseller, No. 148 LAKE STREET No. 148

MUDGE'S American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor, that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO CONSEQUENTLY, CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO. Chicago, Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

STOVE POLISH.
To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:
GENTLEMEN:—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated J. H. GAUTIER & CO'S Carburet of Iron STOVE POLISH.
J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are:
It not only removes but prevents Rust, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one-half the labor, than three of any other now in use.
Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.
J. H. JOHNSON, Sole Agent for the manufacturers, No. 70 State Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
R. R. LANDON, Agent.

GREAT CARPET HALL OF Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - - Lake Street - - - 135 & 137
[UP-STAIRS.]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS.
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Wool Carpeting, all of the greatest variety, prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTHS.
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. [illegible]
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one yard, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; [illegible]
CURTAIN GOODS.
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt; [illegible]
FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, [illegible]
UPHOLSTRY GOODS.
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, [illegible]
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
Hollister & Wilkins' GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137...Lake Street, (up-stairs)...135 & 137

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR STOCK OF PAPERS To our new and commodious warehouse Nos. 42 and 44 State Street, OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN. 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's.
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.
DRUGGISTS.
We have Sedlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.
LAWYERS.
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.
AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the Cheapest and Best Papers In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.
STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS.
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. [illegible] We have everything you need and at as low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN. 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS.
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and country.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN. 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows: [illegible]
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS, Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN. 42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41
NEW WORSTED GOODS.
Skating Basques, Skating Caps, GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS, PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS, SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS, HOODS. HOODS.
Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.
A large assortment of COMMENCED SLIPPERS, Zephyr Worsteds and Woolen Yarns.
SUTTON & BURKITT, (LATE R. DUNN,) 41 ...La Salle Street... 41

Special Notices.
☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. [illegible]
☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters. [illegible]
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [illegible] street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. R. R. LANDON, Agent.
☞ A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible]
☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous He[illegible] Hunnewell's [illegible] Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. [illegible] OSGOOD & DOCKWA[illegible], General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago.
☞ Those who are curious to w[illegible] the wonderful perfection to which A. Ghewal[illegible] (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 103 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discover[illegible] [illegible]
Music Stores.
A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 45 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill., PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC, Dealer in PIANOS AND MELODEONS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. [illegible] PIANOS TO RENT. [illegible]
W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes, [illegible] Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. [illegible] 95 South Clark street.
LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. [illegible]
DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. [illegible] HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.
Machinery, Hardware, &c.
CHICAGO LEAD WORKS. Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.
E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE, Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.— DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]
LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, [illegible] MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, [illegible]
Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State Street - - - - - Up-Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, GAS FIXTURES. [illegible] LATE PATTERNS.
R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

SUPPLY OF ... Y TITCOMB'S ... W BOOK. ... LBERT'S CAREER. ... CE, $1.25. For sale by ... REEN, Bookseller, ... LAKE STREET ... No. 148

...UDGE'S ... man Sherry. ... NORTHWEST ... ITS OWN WINE. ... t Want Supplied. ... RY VARIETY OF RHUBARB. ... J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill. ...

...E POLISH. ... Grocers and Hardware Merchants: ... AUTIER & CO'S ... rburet of Iron ... E POLISH. ... H. JOHNSON, ... manufactures, No. 70 State Street, Chicago, Illinois. ... Agent.

... CARPET HALL ... OF ... er & Wilkins, ... Lake Street ... 135 & 137 [UP-STAIRS.] ... Goods at Low Prices.

...ARPETINGS. ... L CLOTHS. ... INGS AND RUGS. ... RTAIN GOODS. ... NISHING GOODS. ... OLSTRY GOODS. ... LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. ... ster & Wilkins' ... AT CARPET HALL, ... Lake Street, (up-stairs.) ... 135 & 137

...OVAL. REMOVAL. ... HAVE REMOVED OUR ... K OF PAPERS ... and 44 State Street, opposite City Hotel. ... G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

... Banks, and Insurance Co's. ... DRUGGISTS. ... LAWYERS. ... RNDALE PAPERS. ... pest and Best Papers ... RS AND COUNTY CLERKS. ... G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 44 State street, opposite City Hotel. ... RS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS. ... G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 44 State street, opposite City Hotel. ... RS AND BOOKBINDERS. ... DS AND CARD BOARDS. ... G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

... La Salle Street - - 41 ... WORSTED GOODS. ... Basques, Skating Caps, ... TS' SCOTCH CAPS, ... EEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS, ... LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS, ... DS. HOODS. ... ery of the Best Quality. ... CED SLIPPERS, ... N & BURKITT. ... La Salle Street ... 41

Special Notices.

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its cordial and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers enfeebled by the duties and cares of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can possibly use. In all the crises of female life it will be found eminently useful, and aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than ordinary stimulants. Such has been the popularity of this inimitable preparation, that a host of imitators and counterfeiters have sprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see that every bottle they buy has the fac simile of the proprietors' written signature on the label, and the words, "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," blown in the glass and stamped in the cap covering the cork. Also notice our note of hand on the bottom of the engraved label. All these marks we give to secure purchasers against imposition.
no23-3w HOSTETTER & SMITH.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27-'60-dawly

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no17-dwcow-ly

☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.

Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago. no15d438-1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Obswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc6'60-ly

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill., PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC, Dealer in PIANOS AND MELODEONS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The best ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand. PIANOS TO RENT. Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals. Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15d299-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York. For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music sent gratis. Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month. Single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these Works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, ZINC LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap15]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. ☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, &c.), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79 ... South Clark Street ... 79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State State ...... Up-Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, GAS FIXTURES. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all LATE PATTERNS. Fifty per cent discount from list prices. Fitting done...

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting — AND — PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FITTINGS, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE. ...

Money and Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., oc17-d288-1y Commission Merchants, No. 184 S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED. Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., au17-d-ly 34 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., au21c913-6m 121 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, ap18-1y-c905 Telegraph Office.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city. ☞ Business paper wanted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 36 and 38 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500, on Farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, oc1-d189-3m] No. 30 Dearborn st., Room 3, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted. my29-c435-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 no.1-ly N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN. BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs. Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues, Also, on the West Side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property. ☞ Credits given on New York and Boston. [oc20d301-6m]

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. del-ly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80 GEORGE PAYSON ... WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. References—Reynolds, Ely & Co.; I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, O. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; E. S. Ely & Co.; George Stephenson, Esq.; Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel5'60-ly

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-ly

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130 Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. R. REED. [d28-'59-1y]

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75 Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-ly-v180] CALVIN C. BURT.

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European Medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 44 West Randolph street. no1-d306-6m

TO THE AFFLICTED. DRS. H. & C. KNAPP, Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatics, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution. They are the only physicians in America who cure CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE which they do by a NEW METHOD. And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten, And Benefit All. They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR. CONSULTATION FREE. Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. au28'60-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of E. G. Wolcott & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. The business of the late firm will be closed up by E. G. Wolcott.
Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1860. E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNOR.
The Commission Business will be continued by Wolcott & Co. del3w E. G. WOLCOTT. J. R. SMITH.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to. [ap27'60-1y]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS OF SIDNEY KALISH, No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois. I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. [jal5-1y]

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 39 South Canal Street ... Chicago, Ill. J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
18x27, 18x28, 20x30, 21x31, 24x36, 24x38, 26x40, 28x42, 22x32, 24x32, 26x42, 25x38, 20x33, 28x32, 32x46, 29x42, 30x36, 24x40, 25x37, 33x46, 34x46, 37x41, 21x33 [partly illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 ream Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags. mh19

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3639. my28-d291-1y

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 81 [jy31-c820-3m]

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS — AT — DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, ... South Clark Street ... 184 [oc12ly]

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 58 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 58 Post Office Box 839. [oc7'60-1y]

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 102 ... WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO ... 102 Next east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination of unsuccessful work.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills, ... of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by SEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 20 South Water st.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, AT BURWELL & WYANT'S, No. 9 Tremont Block, Dearborn-Street, Chicago. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	6.15 a. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
7.00 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	8.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.25 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.45 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 p. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	11.34 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.

The Conflagration at Hopkinsville—The Lunatic Asylum Burned—One Life Lost.

[From the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Mercury, Extra.]

It is our painful duty to record the occurrence of the greatest conflagration that ever took place in this part of the State. The Western Lunatic Asylum, the largest and most costly building in Kentucky, took fire on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the course of four hours was totally destroyed, with the exception of the walls. The fire was first seen in the roof in the rear of the west wing, and as a high wind was blowing from the Northwest at the time, the dry shingles were soon on a flame, that defied all efforts at subjection. The vast halls created a draught like the blast of a furnace, and in a short time the immense edifice, which we had thought might stand as an everlasting monument to its builders, was wrapped from tower to foundation in one sheet of livid, crackling, and roaring flames, that swept along with the fury of a tornado.

Dr. Montgomery, the Superintendent, lost everything in his great effort to save his patients. The assistants suffered in like manner. On reaching the yard some fifty of the patients fled panic-stricken to the woods. Parties are in the woods searching for them, and are fast bringing them in. On repairing to the spot at three o'clock, we found the road, extending some two miles from the Court House, thronged with citizens visiting and returning from the scene of the disaster. The splendid structure was the pride of our people, and all were shocked at its swift destruction.

The attendants succeeded in saving the patients, some two hundred and fifty, without injury, except one who fastened his cell, near where the fire originated. The attendant, after endangering his own life, had to leave him.

The procession of lunatics, marching into town, presented a spectacle of melancholy grotesqueness, as the poor creatures passed on, the men on foot and the females in wagons and hacks, wrapped up in quilts, comforts and blankets of every hue. Some of them seemed passive and indifferent; some seemed unusually elated, whilst others wore in their faces a vague impression that some heavy misfortune had befallen them. The county and town authorities have made temporary quarters for them in the Court House and other buildings, which will be made as comfortable as possible. We learn that the patient burned up was Stewart, a carpenter. Most of the walls are without a fissure, and seem as good as ever, but the mistaken economy of the State in not providing a metal roof, has cost her many thousands of dollars. The building cost over $200,000.

Bayard Taylor on Papal Despotism.

The following letter was addressed to the editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in which paper it appears:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19, 1860.

A friend has forwarded to me a copy of the *Journal of Commerce* of the 13th inst., containing an article headed "Bayard Taylor on Papal Despotism," purporting to come from my pen, with an elaborate editorial refutation appended. Whence the article referred to originated, I cannot tell; but not one line of it was ever written by me. It conveys a totally false impression, not only of my own views, but of actual facts. I have twice traveled through the Papal States (once on foot,) have conversed much and freely with peasants, priests and nobles, have employed my own habits of observation with a sincere desire to discover the truth, and it is my deliberate conviction that the Papal Government is one of the worst in the world. It has *not* "a liberal Constitution, light taxation, very little pauperism, an economical administration, cheap and *free* education for all classes(!)" &c., &c., as I am made to say. No government of priests ever has been, or ever can be a good government. Pius IX. is a kind, humane, honest man; but he has no longer the knowledge, or even the power, to do anything. The real Pope is the wolf of the Appenines, Antonelli.

Your remark, "we fear that Mr. Bayard Taylor does not know much about Rome," would be quite correct if I had written the article in question. It is not the first time that my name has been wantonly used in connection with views which I have never held, and as, in this instance, the forgery has been made the basis of a judgment unfavorable to my reputation as a correct reporter of men and institutions, I beg that you will give this denial as conspicuous a place as the article which called it forth.

I would refer any one desirous of obtaining a true picture of affairs in the Papal States, to the "Roman Question" of M. Edmond About.
Yours, BAYARD TAYLOR.

Royalty on the Move.

The present tendency of liberal ideas and movements has its effect upon monarchs as well as people. A century ago, a King or Queen was an absolute fixture in his or her domains. The Hanoverian monarchs of England were bold enough to strike into a new path, their love of Fatherland overcoming the natural inertness of George I. and George II. Louis Philippe traveled extensively, though not as king. The late Czar, Nicholas, had visited England and other European countries. Louis Napoleon has seen considerable of the world, both before and since he mounted a throne. The young King of Portugal has visited various courts of Europe, and the Prince of Wales is already the most traveled gentleman of any member of European royalty. The King of Naples, Francis II., is no traveler, and seems quite indisposed to leave Italy, the latest rumors stating that, if forced to abandon Gaeta, he will only retire to his hereditary Farnese Palace at Rome.

The Queen of England is a good traveler, and very fond of crossing the channel. At present the Empress of France is the most notable member of royalty engaged in traveling. She visited London recently in strict *incognito*, riding from the railroad station to a hotel in an ordinary street cab. From London she proceeded to Scotland for a change of air, and will be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. While in London she went out shopping on foot, and seemed to enjoy greatly her immunity from courtly restraints.

At the same time that the French Empress seeks health amid the moist fogs of a Scottish November, the young Empress of Austria goes to the sunny island of Madeira in quest of the same inestimable blessing.

The Poor of New York.

The seventeenth annual report of the New York "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," just published, contains some very remarkable facts concerning pauperism in the great metropolis. The statistics show that for the ten intervening years between 1844-5 and 1854-5, there was no material increase of the number of persons aided, though the population meanwhile had increased from 371,223 to 629,810, or 69 per cent. The financial revulsions of 1854, followed by a winter of great severity, raised the number of families relieved by the association from 5669, the average of the preceding ten years, to 15,549. Another storm, the panic of '57, swept over society, and the amount of destitution which had been reduced by a season of comparative prosperity from 15,549 families to 1854, again advanced to 13,842 families. These latter figures were again reduced by a season of prosperity, and in 1859-60 the association extended aid to only 8031 families.

Since the year 1845, the population of the city has increased more than 142 per cent., and had indigence increased in the same ratio, instead of 8031 poor families the past year, there would have been more than nineteen thousand families to be assisted. It thus appears that there has been no considerable increase in the pauperism of the city for the last fifteen years. This is a most remarkable fact. The report calls especial attention to the importance of suppressing truancy among children and youth, as the criminal statistics show that nearly one-half of the crimes perpetrated are committed by persons incapable of writing their names, while a great proportion of the criminals are under twenty years of age. Comparatively few children who have attended a thorough course of public school instruction, are found in the penitentiaries.

Man and his two Sons Drowned.

Last evening a man named Dennis Kanary, and his two sons, one about four and the other about six years of age, were drowned near the foot of Biddle street, near Wolf & Laurence's dry dock. They had been down to the 3d Ward visiting, and were on their way home in the 2d Ward. The father was a sober, industrious man, and the probabilities are that they were looking at the old wreck of the Nile, which is upon the dry dock, when the ice gave way, and they were drowned. The bodies of the father and one of the children were found last night, and the other child was found this morning. A wife and two children are left behind.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

ANECDOTE OF MR. LAURIE.—The Rochester *Express* relates the following anecdote of Rev. A. G. Laurie:

Mr. Laurie is a Universalist, and on one occasion exchanged pulpits with the Rev. E. H. Chapin of New York. Many members of Mr. Chapin's congregation have an idea that nobody else can preach a sermon as well as their pastor, and when they enter their church, and find a stranger occupying his place, they are apt to turn and go out. So it happened that on this occasion not a few persons departed, and others were on the point of doing so, when Mr. Laurie arose, hymn-book in hand, and gravely remarked, "All those who came here to worship E. H. Chapin, will have an opportunity to retire, and those who came here to worship the Everlasting God will please unite in singing the following hymn."

December.

Among the many important notable events occurring during the month of December, we notice the following:

December 1st, 1775, seige of Quebec; 3d, 1800, battle of Hohenlinden; 4th, 1716, great fire at Wapping, London; 5th, 1805, battle of Austerlitz; 6th, 1827, insurrection in Canada; 7th, St. Nicholas Day; 8th, 1608, Milton born; 10th, 1853, Harpers Bros., New York, great establishment burned, loss $1,000,000; 11th, 1816, Indiana admitted into the Union; 12th, 1653, Cromwell declared Lord Protector; 13th, 1775, first United States Naval Armament; 14th, 1799, George Washington died; 15th, 1840, reinterment of Napoleon; 16th, 1835, great fire in New York, six hundred warehouses being burned; 18th, 1799, George Washington buried; 19th, 1813, battle of Niagara; 20th, 1620, landing of the Pilgrims; 21st, St. Thomas the Apostle's Day; 25th, Christmas Day 26th, 1776, battle of Trenton; 27th, St. John the Evangelist's Day; 28th, Feast of the Holy Innocents; 30th, 1813, Buffalo burnt; 31st, Sylvester's Day.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Some time has elapsed since the dreaded captions, "Cattle Malady," "Bovine Contagion," "Pleuro-Pneumonia," and other equally startling sub-heads appeared in the daily press. The excitement consequent upon the developments of the disease in different sections of New England has long since subsided, and the fears that with the return of winter, and the necessary stabling of cattle in the infected districts, the malady would reappear, have, thanks to the prompt and efficient action of the State Commissioners, been allayed. No new cases have been reported, and the old ones are fast diminishing. The occupants of the "hospital-pasture" at North Brookfield, numbering from ten to fifteen head of cattle, the remnants of numerous herds which were nearly exterminated last summer, were examined by the Commissioners about two weeks since, and the disease having been proved incurable, the cattle were all slaughtered. The opinion prevails among the Commissioners that the disease will not again make its appearance, although cattle have not yet been so closely confined as they will necessarily be after the weather becomes colder.—*Boston Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY IN THE PAPAL STATES.—In one of his celebrated letters to Mr. Gladstone on the condition of Italy, Farina, who is now a member of Victor Emanuel's cabinet, portrays the state of society in this vigorous style: "Assassination and vengeance by treason are a custom there, rapine and theft a profession; smuggling an industry, blasphemy and elegance in conversation, secret societies a religion, and revolution a fashion."

— Mrs. Adaline Hobbs, thirty years since, addressed a letter to Dr. Joshua T. Hobbs, New York city, which appears by record to have contained two ten dollar bank bills, was sent on the 28th November, 1828, for the delivery to the writer on the 6th of February, 1829; the postmaster at New York not being able to find the writer, returned the letter, with its contents, to the dead letter office. After a lapse of thirty-one years, the letter is now claimed by the person addressed, J. T. Hobbs, Mount Vernon, O., and a draft for the money has been accordingly remitted on the very day of the application.

COCKADES IN THE PULPIT.—The Clayton (Ala.) *Banner* says that on Sunday last the Rev. Alexander McLennon, of the Methodist persuasion, preached in the Methodist Church in that town with "the tri-color rosette conspicuous on his vest."

— A Baptist clergyman, "Rev." Henry Morrison, left Patterson, Cal., suddenly some three weeks ago, after seducing several young women in the neighborhood.

— A beautiful Parisian lorette, a mistress of Count Cavour, it is said, won $50,000 at a gaming table at Baden-Baden during the past season.

THE BLUE COCKADE.—Cockades were numerous on the streets yesterday. They are blazing out in every part of the city, are rapidly on the increase, and come out in some cases "under difficulties." We saw a few immense rosettes of blue baize, as big as small sized cabbages, fluttering around.—*Petersburgh Express, 1st.*

— What is the first thing a young lady looks for in church? The *hims*.

—A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds "that it will be found profitable to the *undertaker*."

— Mineralogical discovery by an Irishman—How to turn brass into gold. "Marry an heiress."

SHIPWRECKS.—The monthly summary of wrecks published by the London *Shipping Gazette* shows that during the month of October the number of wrecks reported was 276. In the month of January there were 229; in February, 154; in March, 166; in April, 133; in May, 124; in June, 146; in July, 60; in August, 96; and in September, 103; making a total for the first ten months of the present year of 1,487.

SPIRITUALISTS.—The spiritualists of the United States are said to number 1,200,000, of whom but 25,000 are accredited to the South. If we may believe the statements of the *Spiritual Register*, there are 350,000 in the single State of New York; 150,000 in Ohio; 100,000 in New England; 90,000 in Illinois; 70,000 in Michigan; 70,000 in Wisconsin; 50,000 in Indiana, and 40,000 in Maine.

CURIOUS RELIC.—A curious relic has been discovered at Moorecourt, near Romsey, England, an estate belonging to Lord Palmerston, it being a lady's neck ornament, of pure gold, and supposed to be of the time of ancient Britons.

SMALL POX IN PHILADELPHIA.—According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the small-pox is making terrible havoc among the poorer classes in that city. Entire families have been swept off, and the utmost destitution prevails in certain localities. It is difficult to obtain medical assistance for the sick. The Board of Health is properly censured for neglecting to suppress the disease when it first broke out.

— The importation of dry goods at New York for the past month is valued at $5,797,000, which is nearly half a million below the importation of November, 1850.

— Garibaldi's wish, it is said, is not title, honor or wealth, but to have an Italian regiment named Garibaldians, after himself. He is indeed modest.

PREACHING TO PRESIDENTS ELECT.—It is a notable coincidence that the first sermons listened to by President Buchanan, in 1856, and by President Lincoln (elect), in 1860, were both preached by Lancaster clergymen. We notice by the Chicago correspondence of the New York *Herald*, that on Sunday last "Old Abe," although a Presbyterian, attended service at St. James' Episcopal Church, where the fashionables "do congregate," and heard an eloquent sermon from Dr. Clarkson. Dr. Clarkson is a branch of the Clarkson family of this city, and preached here, during a visit, about a year ago.—*Lancaster Express.*

— Donald McKay, in an article on the American Navy, published in the *Commercial Bulletin*, says "the only available steam ships-of-war in our navy, which answer at least in some respects to the requirements of modern naval warfare, consist of 7 steam frigates, armed with 262 guns; 6 steam-sloops, armed with 89 guns, and 3 paddle-wheel frigates, armed with 34 guns—Total, 16 armed steamships with 385 guns. A great force, indeed, to protect successfully 10,000 miles of coast in extent, and a mercantile marine of 5,000,000 tons!"

— A representative of the Cenci family in Rome hopes in the good time coming in that city, to recover, through the courts, the property known as the Villa Borghese, which belonged to his ancestors and was confiscated at the time M'lle Cenci lost her life by the executioner for alleged parental assassination. It was in this villa that Pauline Bonaparte played so many mad pranks. In it at present is the beautiful statue of her by Canova; near the villa is Canova's pavilion, and oh! the stories they tell about these gifted people, how she was his model, and wasn't cold, "il y avait du feu dans la cheminee."

PERSONAL.

— A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

Col. F. W. Lander and his overland wagon road party, having arrived in New York from California yesterday, dispatches were received from him to-day that he has completed his wagon road considerably within the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars originally appropriated. His report to the Secretary of the Interior, of the part he took in closing up the terrible Pah-Ute Indian war of Western Utah, is one of the most thrilling and interesting historical documents ever written, and reflects great credit upon the Colonel and his gallant band of seventy men. Only one of his men was killed, and his party slaughter d between forty and fifty Pah-Utes, and made the rest fly for their lives and treat for peace. Col. Lander has proceeded to Boston, Lynn and Salem, Mass., to visit some of his own relatives, and to look after the business of his wife, the late Miss Davenport, who does not accompany him, but having retired from the stage, will settle in San Francisco, to which place Col. Lander soon returns. He will report here in a few days in person.

GONE TO CHICAGO.—We regret to learn that Hon. Archibald Williams, one of our oldest citizens, has taken up his residence in Chicago, the increasing business of the firm of Williams, Grimshaw & Williams, universally acknowledged to be the most talented in the State, of which he is the senior, rendering it necessary. His fame as a gentleman of superior legal attainments has long since preceded him, and he will be a valuable acquisition to the Chicago bar. We presume he will retain his connexion with the firm here, and that they will still have the benefit of his counsel.—*Quincy Whig.*

ROMANCE SPOILED.—It appears that the narrative first published in the *Review*, and copied into this paper, relat ve to a certain James P. Kimball, who professes to have just escaped from ten years' captivity with the Snake Indians, is altogether a romance. Mr. Peter Heinly, of Wilton, informs us that Kimball and his wife made their appearance in that place a few days before they came here, and that he then professed to have just come from the East, though he said he had traveled all over the country and spoke particularly of having once lived in Georgia. He never said a word, however, about having been with the Indians, but said he was married in Pennsylvania a year ago, and claimed that his wife was a cousin of Mr. Knouse, hotel keeper at Wilton.—*Muscatine Journal.*

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The American Unitarian Association has received $8000 from the estate of the late Francis Perkins of Fitchburg, Mass., which the donor prescribed should "be used and appropriated for the sole purpose of educating destitute young men for the Christian ministry."

—Somebody advertises in an English religious newspaper: "An unfortunate woman wants a home where a contact with believers would be an attendant circumstance. A line to 'A Sinner Saved,' post office, Bristol, will be called for, and gratefully acknowledged."

☞ Judge Stewart of New York has decided that political bets of all kinds are illegal, and are therefore not recoverable at law.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by oc1 '60 ly THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE. — The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

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AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, — OF — HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$839,400 00	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,550 00
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	224,877 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		25,000 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		294,756 76
Claims unadjusted and not due... $179,967 65		
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. jy10-ly No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$200,000 00
SURPLUS		136,335 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,369 93
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		54,131 28
Real Estate, unincumbered		26,000 00
Loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate		26,900 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		46,800 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00

	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,100	140,762
Hartford Bank Stock	113,300	117,371
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,200	13,209
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,285
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		$382,335.91
Total Liabilities - - -		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the above office made to us, duly appointed Agents for the office, in Chicago, will receive prompt attention. Policies, on as favorable terms as in any other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70. Officers: GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. H. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital ... $500,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital ... $131,896.22. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc23-d605

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY, Chartered in 1810.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$132,391.64
Loans amply secured	54,173.59
Real Estate, cash value	12,000.00
2,330 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	265,592.00
... " in New York	209,825.00
... " in Boston	106,000.00
... " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400.00
... River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000.00
... Railroad Stock	14,250.00
... City and Railroad Bonds	21,100.00
State Stocks	56,725.00
Total Assets	$955,754.53
Total Liabilities	$66,930.85

Policies in the above Company issued by HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, au30-d601-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE, — AND — LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " PHENIX, " WASHINGTON, " LORILLARD, " CITIZENS, " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street. [jel-ly]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 ... $229,517.62. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. jy14-ly-c785 HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All Goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's, and every variety of Revolver. Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Tents, Pickaxes, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for Lazard's ... Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 171 Lake st. ap7'ly

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry from under sheds, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
Lump Lehigh, Erie Hill, Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie, Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg, Large and Small Pittston, Chippewa, [illegible]
... also ... Scotch and American. Also ... for sale low ... A. B. MEEKER, Office 60 North Wells street, Yard 800 North Market ...

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Goods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. se28 A. GRAVES, 73 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, se20 73 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
8,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
100 " RUSSIA IRON,
300 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oc13-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 ... LAKE ST., CHICAGO ... 25. Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860 H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177 (Third Store East of Briggs House.) NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES. I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper, TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c. 12 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 12, SIGN OF THE SCISSORS Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Il. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER. [oc11d185-3m]

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON, Metal Warehouse, 45 ... WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO ... 45 AGENT FOR Howe's Improved Standard Scales. [se15-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18 Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c., Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 ... STATE STREET ... 16 & 18 [se8-d27-3m]

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 152 LAKE STREET, Next Door East Marine Bank Building. Has opened with the largest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago. The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes. se1d-436-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 Lake Street. [mh30 '60]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES No. 33 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION. ☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue. au6-d193-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

No. 27 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 42 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines ... brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS A Full Stock Bought at SENSATION PRICES. Buyers are invited to examine the inducements. BOWEN BRO'S IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions &c., &c., &c. NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860 PEARSON & DANA, 49 - - Lake Street, up-stairs, - - 49 Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES. Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms. Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits. se21-d166-3m

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 — COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 — FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 14 to 28.
300 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
3,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
3,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-d9 13]

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE — OF — Liverpool and New York Packet Ships, Sailing on the 8th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, and CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday. DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, jy26d601-1y 36 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc17-d-ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. [a30d13-ly

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR. [ja7-ly]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [a26'60] JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO., Capital, $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. 1d24

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. ☞ Deposits received: Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT. Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign business transacted by us can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend peculiar facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch. ☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. SELLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States authorized to protect their citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c. [a25d&wly

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my8-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and grades. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1 d&ly.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 23 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. [se10d&wly-c871]

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Willess and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 82 of mortgages, page 427, and did therein convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes ... [illegible] ... Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will, on Friday, the ... day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit: ... [illegible] ... JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.
The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place. Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.
The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place. Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM, Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, ... [illegible] ... JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, George Hannahs, of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did on the 2d day of May, 1857, execute and deliver to Joseph Sibley, of the town of Marshall in the State of Michigan, a certain indenture of mortgage, to secure the payment of three several promissory notes ... [illegible] ... HORACE J. PERRIN, Assignee. The above sale is adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 8th 1860, at the same hour and place. HORACE J. PERRIN, Assignee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanics Lien. Frederick Braubn, use of &c., vs. Henry Kline. Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a special execution issued in the above entitled cause ... [illegible] ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, October 25th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Elias Granger vs. Balthazer ... and John Gray. ... [illegible] ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William C. Hawley et al vs. L. Backer, Henry A. Munroe, James W. Cochran, George De Loynes, Gideon Parker, Robert Parker, Henry A. Tucker, Henry A. Smythe, Joseph S. Sprague, Martin ... Walter ... and McConnell, Hiram ... Webster S. Beach, George ... and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of November, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:
That portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, four hundred and fifty-six (456) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street, thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.
Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract; thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, one hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.
Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, at its intersection with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, ... [illegible] ... to the place of beginning.
Also an undivided three-fourths part of all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing in the center of Ontario street, at a point two hundred and fifty (250) feet east of the ... [illegible] ... to the place of beginning.
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated November 21, 1860. no30d162

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 8th, A. D. 1858, executed by Frederick Boettger and Catharine Boettger ... and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book ... of deeds, page 162, will, on the application of Nathan Mears ... [illegible] ... EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee, &c. Chicago, December 1, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of writing, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page ... [illegible] ... Chicago, Nov. 28th, 1860.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cappernall and F. M. Cappernall his wife, did on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1859 execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain promissory note ... [illegible] ... C. F. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Russel M. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, did by Indenture dated September 21st, 1858, and of record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 194 Page 46, convey to Hasbrouck Davis Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Block 28, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, in Trust to secure the payment ... [illegible] ... Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction on Friday, January 4th, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the said premises or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the amount ... HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1861. Charles MacCallester vs. William B. Herrick, Margaret Herrick, his wife, and Jacob Herrick, guardian of William B. Herrick.—In Chancery. ... [illegible] ... WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. STARR & LEMAN, Compl'ts Sol'rs. no13-d443-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1860. Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. John W. Brooks vs. Elizabeth R. Burson, Jemima Ann Burson, John E. Burson, Henrietta N. Burson, Thomas B. Burson and Edward Burson.—In Chancery. ... [illegible] ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs. no17-d444-4w

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

THE GREAT ECONOMICAL HARD COAL BURNER. JEWETT & ROOT'S RADIATOR. Laying aside all exaggeration, it may be safely said that the Radiator has not its equal. The sales are continually increasing as their merits become known.
THE RADIATOR Is warranted to yield more heat from a given quantity of coal than any other stove of a comparative size.
THE RADIATOR Has been in successful operation in this and other cities for the past three years; no other stove gives such general satisfaction.
THE RADIATOR Is the stove. Nothing more is claimed for it than can be substantiated by the operation of the Stove itself.
THE RADIATOR Is the Stove to buy. The testimony of hundreds of our most prominent citizens has already established the reputation of this Stove beyond doubt.
THE RADIATOR Is the Stove to use. A continuous fire can be kept night and day for the entire winter.
THE RADIATOR Is a perfect Gas Consumer; emitting not a particle in the room.
THE RADIATOR Is as ornamental a Stove as ever graced any parlor.
THE RADIATOR Is a labor saving as well as a fuel saving Stove, requiring but little attention, and creates no dust or dirt in the room; a great favorite on that account.
THE RADIATOR Is the Stove for all places where heat is required. By all means do not fail to see and buy one of Jewett & Root's Radiators. The great Stove, with a complete assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves for wood and coal. Housekeeping Hardware, Tin Ware, Table Cutlery, Coal Vases and Scuttles, Steel Fire Sets and Standards, Blower Stands, Brackets, Wooden-ware, Bird Cages, Wash Tubs, Clothes Dryers, Door Mats, Tea Trays, Cooking Dishes, Brushes, Feather and Cornice Dusters, &c., with a full assortment of Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. Agency for the celebrated Combination Cook Stove with PATENT BRICK OVEN, which takes the premium over all other Stoves. Call and see it. Also the Improvement Air Tight Cook Stove. ALLEN & DALTON, oc10-d324-3m 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my28

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap30c67ly

Scales,

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent, oc27-d264-6m 186 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 39 S. Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired. je8-ly

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. THOS. S. DICKERSON, No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se1'60-1y

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER. OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY. 108 - - Randolph Street - - 108 ☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc6d213-6m

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. 65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65 Orders from the country promptly attended to. [se18

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. ... [illegible] ... J. F. SEELEY, Manufacturer and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office, 128 Lake street. Post Office box 4,351, Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, House and Decorative PAINTERS, 161 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of Residences, Churches, ... Public Halls, &c. in Chicago. ... Graining of Wood ... JEVNE & ALMINI, 161 Washington st.

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY. The Winter Term Commences on the 2d day of January ... [illegible] ... Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The Exchange market opened as usual this morning very close at 8 ⅌ cent. Some of the larger banks refused to sell on any terms, and all supplied customers as sparingly as possible. In the afternoon the dispatches reported a heavy decline at the stock board, N. Y. Central being 69; Galena 63¾; Burlington and Quincy 60¾; Ill. Central 58; Tennessee 64; Mo. 61; Virginia 74; and others in proportion, and prices of Exchange became excited and variable. Ten ⅌ cent., and even more than that was refused. The buying rate was nominal anywhere below 10 ⅌ cent. Ten ⅌ cent. was offered by one party for $40,000, and refused. Some of our citizens are charging our city banks with a conspiracy to keep exchange at the present enormous rates, but while they are glad to pay within a small fraction of selling rates, such a charge is absurd.

The demand for gold is light. It is well that it is so, for the supply here is limited. Buying rates nominal at 7@8c, selling 8@10. The largest houses deal at the lower figures.

The streets continue active and so far as it would appear from them, business shows a fair degree of activity. But the wholesale trade in grain, pork, provisions, &c., is about at a stand still.

The following are the closing prices of currency exchange, &c., of F. Granger Adams, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark St:

Solvent Banks.	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Dis.
Discredited Illinois		20
Virginia		3
Tennessee		3
North Carolina		5
South Carolina		5
Georgia		10
Alabama		15
New York Exchange	7	8
Gold	7	
New York	6	
New England	6	
New Jersey	4	
Pennsylvania	4	
Maryland	3	
Ohio & Ky	6	
Ind. State Bank and La.	6	
Michigan and Canada	6	
Iowa	2	
Missouri and Free Indiana	2	

THE CURRENCY MEETING.—The report of the currency meeting at Bryan Hall will be found in another column.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There is nothing new transpiring in the money market. Business generally is very quiet, and the demand for money limited. Exchange remains nominally at 5 per cent, but is almost impossible to be bought at any price. Gold very scarce and high.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of yesterday has the following paragraph:

We have no change to notice in the money market. Exchange was in demand to-day, but sold at irregular rates. The Savings Bank check at 5 per cent. premium. The banks check for 1 to 2 to 2½ premium, but to customers only at the lowest rate mentioned. The Mechanics' and Union banks check for their customers at 1 premium. There is a fair supply of time bills, which are taken at about 1 per cent. a month by the institutions. The Mechanics' Bank, it is understood, buys good short bills freely, taking 30 days at a discount of ½ per cent., and 60 days at 1 to 1¼.

Currency is on the increase, though the discount remains at 2 per cent. Gold is in some demand at 4 per cent.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday reports:

Applicants for accommodations to-day, if not more numerous, were more pressing, than heretofore, and the pinch seemed rather more severe than yesterday. Bankers are still aiming to get as near to shore as possible, and their movements in the way of discounts are governed chiefly by motives of expediency. They do little or nothing, merely for the sake of investment, and of capitalists generally it may be said they prefer unproductive money to interest bearing notes. The receipts of currency were fair to-day, and the checking not being so large as Monday and yesterday, bankers were better at ease. New York exchange took an upward turn to-day, and instead of dropping to ¼, as seemed probable yesterday afternoon, it stiffened up to ⅜ for bankers' checks, and the buying rates ranged from ¼ to ⅜ premium—⅜ the prevailing figure.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* of Saturday says:

The week closes on a depressed market. In the early part there was a faint rally, occasioned by the apparently improved feeling at New York, but this speedily subsided and has since been more than counteracted by the character of the foreign news, to which we alluded yesterday. This morning opened heavily and continued up to the close. Operators were very anxious to hear from New York, but as late as 3 o'clock no dispatches had come to hand. If the lines are working, our readers will probably find something in another column. In the absence, however, of any intelligence there was a general hesitancy to move, and exchange could only be passed sparingly, and at a decided decline.

The Money market offers no field for comment, the outside transactions being too few to require notice. We are aware of an occasional Loan on well secured collaterals at 3@4 ⅌ cent ⅌ month for short periods, but this does not constitute a market. Negotiations of Long Paper are entirely out of the question. In bank the applications are very pressing, but new discounts are not granted. The bulk of the daily payments are renewed either wholly or in part, but outside engagements have in the majority of instances, to be met in full.

The Exchange market rallied in the early part of the week, and prime Sterling sold up to 101¾@102. The same names were passed to-day at 100, and the vent was not free. A good deal was offered which could not be placed at all. We notice an exceptional sale at 100¾, but the figure was unusually strong. We quote Clear Bills 99@100, and the Bill of Lading 95@98. First class Francs were passed with difficulty at 5f. 60, and the range now extends down to 5f. 75. Some A 1 sixty pays on New York was peddled at 4@4½ discount. Sight was still further depressed with sales at 1¼@1½ and 1¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

NEW YORK.—The *World* of Wednesday reports as follows:

Money on call is easily obtained at 7 per cent., and capitalists find difficulty in employing their funds in temporary loans. First-class indorsed notes sell at 12 per cent., and sales of good indorsed notes have been made at 12 per cent. There is very little doing outside of the banks. The banks are discounting liberally for their regular customers. The business community are not pressed for money to meet engagements, but, as usual, during an unsettled state of affairs, demand discounts in advance of their wants, to fortify themselves against possible contingencies. The working of the new system of combined action, on the part of the banks of New York, is so satisfactory that they have determined, at a meeting held yesterday, to increase their loans by an additional $5,000,000. The resolutions as passed, thus far, authorize a total expansion of loan certificates to the amount of $10,000,000; and it is also the opinion of experienced financial authorities that the working of this system will prove such a success as to encourage similar measures by the other cities of the Union, and lead to a speedy resumption of specie payments in the other States. It is impossible for business to resume its ordinary channels, and confidence to be thoroughly restored, until the domestic exchanges are reduced to ordinary specie rates. Remittances from all parts of the country are embarrassed at present to a very serious extent, and the banks everywhere are vitally interested in adopting prompt measures to remedy the evil. Suspension of specie payments by the banks is the cause of these high rates of exchange, and the sooner that cause is removed, the better it will be for every interest in the country.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1198	12984	....	1531	1286	969
C. & R. I. R. R.	300	350	350	....	....	350
I. C. R. R.	143	2475	1750	350	....	370
C. B. & Q. R. R.	510	1335	3614	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	386	3900	....	....	40	244
C. A. & St. L. R.	....	....	700	....	....	....
Total	2532	22052	6014	2181	1326	1933

	Dr's'd Hogs. No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w'ns bbls.	Seeds lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	146	180	14	4490	110	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	....	....	108	....
I. C. R. R.	20	798	....	17791	....	455
C. B. & Q. R. R.	88	628	104	4508	6	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	83	....	....	4016	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R.	6	300	....	128	....	....
Total	337	1811	118	30933	224	455

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 2,148. The market for Live was rather dull and heavy, but there was no change in prices from yesterday afternoon. Both packers and shippers bought very lightly, and nothing but the light receipts prevented another break in the market. The sales ranged from $4.25@4.80 gross. Dressed Hogs were also dull and heavy with light transactions at $5@5.38—the latter for choice and heavy. At the close $5.35 was the highest bid for heavy Hogs.

The Provision market is at a perfect dead halt. There is no inquiry for any kind of product, and quotations would be nominal. Some of the packers, instead of offering their product for sale are shipping direct to Liverpool, via Portland—one of the most responsible houses there having made arrangements here to advance on shipments to them.

The Produce markets to-day were stagnant and dull, owing to depressing news from the East. Wheat was in limited request, and the market declined 1@3c, with limited sales at 69@70c for No. 1 Spring, and 66@67c for No. 2 Spring—closing dull at the inside quotations. Flour was also very dull and heavy, with sales of fair to choice at $3.60@3.85. There was very little done in Corn, and the sales were trifling at 26½c for new and mixed in store. Oats were firm and sales were heavier at 17½c in store. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet, with a limited demand for No. 2 at 32@33c in store. Highwines dull. Seeds dull and neglected.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1860.

FLOUR—Received, 2,532 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales were:—100 brls fair Spring extra at $3.60 del.; 200 brls do on p. t.; 50 brls "Atlantic" (Northern Wisconsin) at $3.65 del.; 100 brls Super at $3.35 del.; 40 brls do on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 22,052 bu. Market dull and 1@3c lower. Sales were:—3,200 bu No. 1 Spring at 70c in store; 4,000 bu do at 69c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 67c in store; 7,000 bu do at 66½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 66c in store. Sales by sample in bags were as follows:—1,000 bu good No. 1, at 73c on track; 45 bags do at 70c on track.

CORN—Received, 6,014 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—1,200 bu Mixed and new Corn, at 26½c in store; 1,800 bu do in bags on track at 27c.

OATS—Received, 2,181 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales were:—21,000 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,326 bu. Market nominal at 45c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 1,933 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—400 bu No. 2 at 33c in store; 400 bu do (in a particular warehouse) at 32c in store.

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales were:—100 brls city at 13¾c; 15 brls country at 13c.

[illegible]

DRIED APPLES—Two tons good Eastern apples at 4½c.

APPLES—150 brls at $1.50@2.00 for fair to prime Eastern.

SEEDS—Dull. Timothy nominal at $2@2.15; Clover $4.25.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,811. Market dull and unchanged. Sales were:

Hogs.	av.	Price.	Hogs.	av.	Price.
150	268	$4.50	14	297	$4.50
204	260	4.50	180	240	4.25
153	265	4.40	50	238	4.25
50	260	4.40			

Foreign Markets.

PER ASIA.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols 93⅛@93⅜ for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for account. Erie shares 33@33½; N Y C 79@80. MONEY—The firmness in the funds under the financial arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France continued, and an improved tone prevailed. Consols closed steady, 93⅛@93⅜ for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for account. The stringency in the money market was steadily subsiding, and negotiations of good bills were generally effected considerably below the bank premium, which continued at 6 per cent. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of £42,390. A fall in American railway securities took place in London on the 23d.

PRODUCE—Sugars dull and tendency downward. Tea firm. Rice limited demand. Sales of Carolina 25s 3d@26s 6d. Fish oils dearer. Cod £36@37. Linseed oil 30s 3d@30s 6d. Olive oil firm and dearer. Rosin, sales on retail only at 5s 4d for common. Spirits of Turpentine very dull. Sales trifling at previous rates.

LONDON MARKET—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the trade depressed by continued large arrivals of foreign wheat. White American 64@66s. Red 60@64s. Iron steady at £5 10@5 15 for bars and rails.

Sugars very dull and generally 3d lower. Rice quiet. Coffee very steady. Tea dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36s6d. Tallow quiet at 56s6d for Y. C. on the spot. Linseed Cakes in continued demand. N. Y. brls at £11.15@12. Boston in bags £11.10@11£. Linseed oil steady at 28s6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Breadstuffs—R. S. & Co., B., A. & Co., W., N. & Co., and others, report flour neglected, and American 6d per brl lower than on Tuesday. Prices range from 28@31s. Wheat quiet at a further decline of 1@2d since Tuesday. Red western, 11s@11s 10d; Southern, 12s 4d@12s 10d; white western, 12s 2d@12s 8d; Southern, 13@14s. Corn unchanged and rather easier to buy. Mixed and yellow, 33s@33s 6d; white, 42@44s per quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef very dull and irregular. Pork without material alteration. Sales of prime new at 79s, and old at 56s. Bacon quiet. Lard—None in first hands, and 70s has been paid in retail for fine American. Tallow quiet; Butchers' Association at 58s 6d@59s. Cheese quiet but firm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—FLOUR—Transactions are only to a very limited extent at irregular and lower prices. The extreme difficulty in selling sterling exchange has almost put a stop to the export demand while the home trade cannot be induced to purchase more than sufficient to supply their most pressing wants. Sales of 7,200 brls at $4.40@4.50 for super state, $4.50@4.65 for extra state, $4.40@4.50 for super western, $4.50@4.90 for common to midling extra western, and $4.80@5.00 for shipping brands extra r.h.O. Canadian flour dull and nominally lower, with trifling sales at $4.65@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour only in limited request at $3.25@4.00 for common to choice super. Transactions in corn meal are only to a trifling extent at prices in favor of the buyer.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 320 brls at 17@17¼c.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull, unsettled and nominally lower; the difficulty in selling sterling exchange has caused a serious falling off in the export demand; transactions include 14,200 bu Milwaukee club at $1.00@1.08; 2,200 bu prime white Canada at $1.32½; 500 bu Michigan at $1.30; 8,000 bu prime white California at $1.30; 2,000 bu winter red western at $1.12 and 3,000 bu unsound amber Wisconsin at 92c. Rye dull and nominal at 65c. Barley heavy and no sales reported. Corn heavy and declining with but little inquiry either for export or home consumption; sales 26,000 bu mixed western afloat at 60@61c, nearly all at the inside price, closing with buyers generally refusing to pay over 58@60c. Oats dull and in a great measure nominal at 37¼@38¼c for western, Canada and state.

HIDES—Dull and lower at 20c for Buenos Ayres; 19c for Rio Grande; 5@5½c for western slaughter. Tallow dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and without striking change; sales 475 bbls at $16.75 for mess, $17 for uninspected new do; $17.50 for inspected new do; and $10.75@11.00 for prime. Beef dull and heavy; sales 150 bbls at $8.50@10.00 for repacked mess and $10.50@11.00 for extra mess. Prime Mess Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams dull with sales of 100 bbls at 12 for State and 13@14 for western. Cut meats dull and heavy; sales 75 pkgs at 6¾@7 for shoulders, 9¾@10 for hams. Smoked meats dull, at 9 for shoulders, 11¾@13 for hams, 11 for sides. Dressed hogs in small supply and firm; sales 7@7¾ for corn fed; live hogs quiet at 5¾@5⅞. Bacon dull; sales 50 boxes city long clear middles at 9¾. Large lots are offered, this month's delivery, at 9¾. Lard dull and lower; sales 300 bbls at 10½@10¾ for prime western, closing at inside price. Butter—10@21 for Ohio, 14@21 for State. Cheese steady, at 9@10½ for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar market continues dull and prices without quotable change. Coffee transactions only to a limited extent; prices rule in favor of buyers. Molasses without important change.

STOCKS—Opened lower and heavy at the second board, but closed firmer, with rather more inquiry. Chi & R I 45¾, LaCrosse & Mil 1, Clev & Tol 70¼, Pan 102, M S 10⅞, Har 12¼, N Y C 69¼, Pac Mail 74¾, Gal & C 58¾, C C & C 87, Ill C scrip 52¼, M S guar 23¼, Har pref 21, Hud 36, Erie 24.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Dec. 7.

Prop Michigan, Lewis, Ogdensburgh, 90 tons merchandize.
Schr Return, Church, Cleveland, 200 tons coal, 200 tons pig iron, 40 tons grindstones.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, Pt. Washington, 40 cds wood.
Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Packard's Pier, 70 m lumber.

Miscellaneous.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There are two propellers, four barks, and fifty-three schooners, laid up in this port for the winter. As soon as navigation is entirely closed we shall publish a complete list of the vessels in port. The unexpected severity of the weather last week and the week previous prevented a great many from returning from Buffalo, and other down lake ports, that had intended to winter here.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

During the past 24 hours the propeller Plymouth, bound for Chicago, is the only craft which has passed this port. There has been no arrivals and departures aside from the Forest Queen, Olive Branch and Pearl during that time. The two latter steamers will continue to ply on their respective routes.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ICE.—The propeller Plymouth, which passed up last evening bound for Chicago, reports large quantities of floating ice between the islands and the mouth of Detroit river.—*Ibid.*

RAISED.—The Badger State, reported sunk at Cleveland, has been pumped out and raised.

The schooner Chisholm arrived yesterday from Detroit. The captain informs us that the ice is thick at the head of the lake, and among the islands, and it was with great difficulty his vessel passed through.—*Cleveland Review.*

Lake Ports.

OSWEGO, Dec. 4.—Cleared, propeller Wisconsin, Hickey, Chicago.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power ... $500 | 20 horse power ... $1,250
8 " ... 575 | 25 " ... 1,500
10 " ... [illegible] | 30 " ... 1,675
12 " ... [illegible] | 35 " ... 2,000
16 " ... 1,100 | 40 " ... 2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.
Post Office address, Box 274. oc6'59-1y

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Thee will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and [illegible] Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
[illegible]

TO LOAN—On City Real Estate [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE—Mr. Latham, of California, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, praying for the establishment of a daily overland mail. Laid over for the present. This memorial provides for carrying the entire letter mail by Pony Express, and the residue of the mail to be divided between Mr. Butterfield and the daily route, to run through San Jose and Placerville. The statistics exhibited show its feasibility.

Mr. Powell, according to notice given yesterday, introduced a resolution that so much of the President's Message as relates to the present agitated and distracted condition of the country and the grievances of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, be referred to a special committee of thirteen members, and that said committee be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation than already within the sphere of Federal authority and duty, will be necessary for the protection and security of the property of the United States, and if so, to report it by bill; and that the said committee be also instructed to consider and report whether it is deemed expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, so as to insure prompt and full protection to the rights and property of citizens of every State and Territory, and insure the equality of the States and the equal rights of the citizens aforesaid under the Federal Constitution. Laid over for the present.

Mr. Bigler moved to adjourn at 12:15.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says after the House adjourned, so severe were Southern men upon Mr. Millson, of Virginia, that a bloody conflict came near being the result of a conversation in one of the hotels. Mr. Millson was charged with being a "damned Black Republican."

Until the House settles the question of excusing Mr. Hawkins from serving upon the Committee, the Chairman, Mr. Corwin, will not call them together.

The report to-day is that Riggs and Co., and others who contracted for the last ten million loan have advanced about six million dollars, and now refuse to pay any more, on the ground that South Carolina, a member of one of the contracting firms, repudiates her proportionate part of the bargain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The "Putnam Phalanx," under the military escort, visited the White House this morning. The President was addressed by Judge Advocate Stuart, and cordially responded to the Union sentiments enunciated, and said it was the first time he had the satisfaction of seeing so full a corps in Continental uniform. A large crowd, including the Executive officers and their ladies, were present.

The editorial in the *Intelligencer* this morning recommends a Convention of the slaveholding States for the purpose of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them. It is said to be indicative of a plan now maturing here to effect this object.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says the clerks in the Departments from South Carolina, decided all to resign on the 17th.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, was refused his pay at the Treasury yesterday, but on threatening to have the draft protested, was paid the whole amount.

Secretary Cobb is not to be found. Parties holding large claims against the Government offer to take pay in Government stocks or securities, but are refused.

The revenue this week is several hundred thousand dollars less than last week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President to-day explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the Forts near Charleston, and said everything would be done on his part to avoid a collision. Maj. Alexander has made no request for reinforcements, and it is represented that the best of feeling exists between the garrison at Fort Moultrie and the citizens of Charleston.

As an expedient for raising funds to meet the present wants of the Treasury, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means has suggested that immediate payment of duties on merchandize now in the public warehouses, be enforced.

Latest from the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 5.—The House passed the bill to provide an armed military force, without opposition. It authorizes the Governor to call into service 10,000 volunteers. It will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

The President's Message is here. It does not create much remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession, before-hand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever exigency may arise.

The election of a Governor it is believed will not take place till Monday.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—At the Banquet last night, strong speeches were made in favor of the Union, and generally favoring a Convention of the border States.

Mr. Botts opposed the right of secession, and advocated force if the laws could not be upheld without. This view was opposed by two speakers.

John M. Botts has written a letter, which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calculated to preserve the Union. He suggests the passage of a law by Congress making it treason for any individual in the Northern States having nullification laws on the statute-books, to aid in rescuing a slave under the Fugitive Slave Law, and compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave to make full indemnity for such slave to his owner.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 7th.—Mr. Fulton of Columbia offered a Resolution in the House to-day requesting the Congressmen from Georgia to propose to the Congress of the United States the appointment of commissioners on the part of the North and South whose duty it should be to provide for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and an equitable distribution of the property between the two sections.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—The Mobile *Register* of the 4th inst., announces the return of Capt. West, who went to Truxillo to obtain the remains of the late Gen. William Walker. He was unsuccessful in his mission in consequence of the laws of Honduras prohibiting the exhumation. Col. Ruggles had been humanely treated and his release was expected to take place shortly.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Mr. Stewart, member of the Texas Legislature from Gonzales, has issued a circular in accordance with the resolutions of the public meetings held in that place inviting the members of the legislature to be in Austin on the 3d Monday of December to hold an extra session to call a State Convention. Gov. Houston promises to resign if the people demand the convoking of the Legislature.

Hoisting the Lone Star flag in the towns throughout Texas continues, and the people have united in resistance to Lincoln's administration.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling a Convention of the States. This is received as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede separately.

The election for delegates to the Convention was a quiet one. A very full vote was polled. The result will not be known until to-morrow. It is generally conceded that Judge Magrath will lead the ticket. Porcher Miles, it is also conceded, is elected.

There is a rumor on the streets to-day that the Federal Government is engaging laborers for Fort Moultrie and drilling them as recruits.

Senator Yulee of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve connection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyously return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes allegiance. Col. Blackburn, Federal Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is closing up his business, preparatory to resigning. The Secession feeling in Florida is quite as universal as in South Carolina.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Rates of discount on uncurrent money are advancing. Thompson Bros. report Illinois Wisconsin Iowa and Missouri 12a15c discount. Pennsylvania and maryland 4a5c, and Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 3c discount.

The repair of the Water Works will be completed Saturday evening.

Sarah Spanks, a respectable widow lady, was found last night in her own house in 12th St., with her throat cut from ear to ear. No clue to the murderer.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the New York & Erie Railroad Company to-day: Samuel Marsh, Daniel Drew, Dudley S. Gregory, Jno. Arnott, of Elmira. Wm. D. Skidmore, Harman Gelpcke, Ralph Mead, D. A. Cushman, Ambrose S. Murray, of Goshen. Wm. Evans, of England. Geo. F. Cobb, Robert H. Berdell, Wm. F. Slatt of England. Nathaniel Marsh, J. C. V. Davis, Henry L. Pierson, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

From Denver City.

FT. KEARNY, Dec. 7th.—Two coaches from Denver, 3d inst., passed this morning. Hinckley's Express messenger brings $16,000 in treasure.

An altercation occurred on the evening of the 2d between James Hill, a bar-tender in Charley Harrison's saloon, "The Criterion," when Harrison shot four balls into Hill. It being church hour, few persons were about, and Harrison fled toward Fort Laramie. Hill died during the night.

The weather for two days has been warm and the snow is gone but there are indications of a storm.

Building in Denver is still being pushed ahead; four large brick business houses were completed last week, and two more commenced.

Kansas News.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 7.—Advices from Fort Scott to the 3d inst. are to hand. The Federal troops were acting as *posse comitatus* to the Marshal, and had arrested seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops would move to Mound City on the 9th.

Bank of Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 7.—The officers of the Bank of Elgin, by the advice of the citizens, allowed its bills to go to protest to-day on account of the present high rates of gold and exchange. This will not affect the banking house of O. Davidson.

Capture of a Slaver.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Late advices from the coast of Africa report the capture by the U. S. Ship Constellation, of the slave Bark Cora, of New York, with seven hundred and five negroes on board.

Dwelling House Burned.

PATRIOT, Ind. Dec. 7.—The dwelling house of Dr. W. M. Watt, formerly Jackson Collegiate Institute, was burned down this A. M. Loss $3,000, no insurance.

Thrown Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—The Bloomington Bank, at Bloomington, Ind., was thrown out by our banks to-day.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Asia, from Liverpool, Nov. 24, via Queenstown 25th, arrived at 5.30 this p. m.

The Bohemian arrived at Londonderry on the 23d., and the Europa at Queenstown on the 25th.

CHINA, Oct. 1—*Telegraphed.*—Hostilities have recommenced in the north; two skirmishes have been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who were repulsed. The allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Pekin. Negotiations were opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicatory manner. No new government movement.

ITALY.—It is reported that Francis II. is seriously ill, having burst a blood vessel. A steamer was sent to Naples for physicians.

A change in the Neapolitan ministry is reported. Porerio had joined the cabinet without a portfolio. It is reported that the State Council will be soon convoked on important business. Victor Emanuel was expected to go to Palermo on the 26th. A deputation had presented him with the result of the voting in Umbria and the Marches.

The Piedmontese Parliament is to be convoked and forthwith dissolved, in order to be replaced by an Italian Parliament.

There are vague reports that negotiations had commenced at Paris for the cession of Venetia.

The Arctic exploring steamer Fox had returned from surveying the shores of Greenland, &c., for the North Atlantic Telegraph. It is reported that the result is satisfactory.

The Galway Company is endeavoring to obtain a contract to carry the French mails via Galway. The prospects are represented to be favorable.

The official investigation into the loss of the Connaught is progressing.

The London *Globe* confirms the report that the Duke of Newcastle will receive the vacant order of the Garter.

A French decree permits the exportation of iron ore free.

There are rumors of a probable visit of Emperor Napoleon to England to meet the Empress at Windsor.

Bourse quite steady at 70f. 50c.

The ratification of the new loan for Turkey by France is completed.

LATEST.—PARIS, Saturday evening.—Bourse firm. Rentes 70f. 30c.

Walewski succeeded Fould as Minister of State. The *Patrie* says that further modifications are expected.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 7th.—The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 19th arrived to-day in time to connect with the mail going East this morning. The mail was detained by very deep snow and excessive cold weather.

The Kiowa Indians stopped the mail at McKnee's Creek and kept them half a day. Their object, they said, was to make peace, and that they could wipe out the party, but did not feel so disposed. The Indians are almost in a starving condition, consequently they are anxious for peace.

The campaign against the Navajoes has prooved very successful, and they are still prosecuting it with energy.

Barker's train arrived in Santa Fe on the 12th ult., loaded with dry goods and groceries. The contractors on this route contemplate running this mail via. Fort Wise, on the 1st of February, and the establishing of a mail route from that point to Denver City.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Fort Scott who states that all is quiet out there, and that Montgomery is not to be found.

Other news unimportant.

There are two other passes leading out of Summit Nalley which I had not time to explore, but either of them are practicable and at least 150 miles shorter than the Beckwith route. It crosses the State at its narrowest point, and is on a direct line to the Washoe mines. I will undertake to build a railroad over the route in two years, for $70,000 per mile, from Sacramento City to the State line, or Washoe. Thus the question of crossing the Sierra Nevada I consider solved.

It is not probable that the Select Committee of the House will meet before next week. The opinion is well-founded that Messrs Hawkins and Boyce are the only ones who will be excused from serving thereon. The indications are that their request will not be granted.

The following is an extract of a letter to Hon. Jno. C. Burch, M. C. from California, by Thomas C. Indah, Esq., Civil Engineer, and one of the corporators named in Col. Curtis' Pacific Railroad Bill:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1860.

Believing tha a practical line existed for the Pacific Railroad across Central California, I determined before the next session of Congress to examine the various passes of the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity. I have examined a route through Georgetown, in El Dorado Co., a route via Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, near the old Truckee route, and also Theness' route via Nevada and Eureka. The result is that I have found a practicable and good railroad route across the Sierra Nevada via Illinoistown, Dutch Flat and Lake Pass. The distance from Sacramento to Summit is 154 miles, to State line about 115 miles, to Neill's Crossing on the main Truckee 132 miles, and to Virginia City 162 miles. There is no grade over 15 feet to the mile. We got out of Summit Valley through what I call Lake Pass, while Fremont's route, or the old emigrant road, goes over Truckee Pass, which is about 700 feet higher and a few miles off my route. We strike the foot of Truckee Lake, or the cabins of the Downer party, 9 miles from the summit, and from there it is an easy grade down the Truckee River, descending about 40 feet per mile, over a smooth country. The elevation of the pass is 6,690 feet.

The Northern and Eastern mails for the Southwest, via the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, laid over at Alexandria this morning; they will be forwarded to-night.

Electoral Vote of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Electoral college of this State met at Jefferson City, Wednesday, and cast the vote of Missouri for Douglas and Johnson.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Dec. 7th.—The canal tolls for the season amount to $3,007,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1860.—Wigfall notified the Senate yesterday that he would introduce a resolution to ascertain what orders from the War Department have been given to the Commander of Fort Moultrie, saying if the President has ordered the Commander of Charleston fortifications to defend them, after South Carolina gives notice to quit, it will precipitate the collision. South Carolina will treat collection of revenues in like manner.

Several words in Iverson's speech are softer in the official report, but the sentiments are retained. His bitter assault upon Hickman is generally condemned. He said "there had been much capering on the subject of secession. Great many threats have been thrown out. I have heard them on this floor and in the other House, but they came from those who would be the very last to execute their threats. Men talk sometimes about their 18,000,000 who are to whip us, and yet we have heard of just such cases in which just such men had suffered themselves to be switched in the face, and trembled like sheep-stealing dogs expecting to be shot every minute."

Hale's speech was not intended as a defiance and is not so understood by leading secessionists, or anybody else. The position of secession members relative to the committee of thirty-three is indicated by that of Hawkins. The House will not excuse them but they will not serve on the Boteler Committee. Nobody expects any results from the committee. It is rumored to-night that the Cotton members, in order to induce the border States to withdraw with them, intimate that the Southern Confederacy will prohibit the opening of the slave trade.

Secession members have drawn their pay and continue to vote as heretofore but breathe hostility to the Union. The crash is expected within a month. No troops will be sent to Charleston or to any other Southern fortifications.

Sherman is preparing a twenty millions Treasury Note Bill to relieve the Treasury.

CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS!!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
Who intend to sell
TOYS,
Should not delay but send in
THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE,
OR CALL AT
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
IN ORDER TO AVOID THE CROWD.
[no15-d497-tja1'61]

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 - - Lake Street - - 122
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WRITING PAPERS,
Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.
WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS,
Cards and Cardboards.
BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,
AND OFFICE STATIONERY.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
122 Lake Street.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860.
WHOLESALE AGENCY
For the sale of the following
POPULAR ARTICLES
AT
J. H. JOHNSON'S,
No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.
R. R. LANDON, AGENT.
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.
Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.
PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.
JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.
OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.
GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.
SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.
OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.
IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.
SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.
SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.
PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.
PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.
DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se29-6-ly

R. H. STEWART & CO'S.
IMPROVED
Chemical and Erasive Soap,
THE GREATEST LABOR AND
MONEY SAVING FAMILY STAPLE.
Please Observe:
This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 700 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.
1st.—This Soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.
2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and machine friction, and will save full fifty per cent. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.
3d.—Water—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the Soap.
4th.—Clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer. The Soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.
5th.—A strong solution or suds will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., with the greatest ease, rapidity and thoroughness.
6th.—Used as a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printer's ink, etc., leaving it soft and clear. It is invaluable for hand washing.
7th.—It will remove oil, wheel grease, paint, etc., from silk and woolen goods, and the best flannels may be washed in it without being filled, or with other soaps.
Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the Soap a trial.
Mr. R. H. Stewart, being a practical soap-maker, has experimented upon and tested these soaps in various ways, and offers it to the public as a Soap which will
SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.
We are willing it should rest upon its merits. All we ask is to give it a trial and if it does not give full satisfaction, the money will be refunded.
For sale at all the leading grocery stores. Be sure and get the genuine.
oc1-d575-1m Manufactory, 221 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:
Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.
DOANE & HURLBUT'S
Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE,
FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 3,000 to 10,000 per day. [illegible] Also a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of Heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of Heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.
Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Saw and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dubois & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,
All perfect and complete within themselves.
Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE,
my1-d880-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

STANDARD EDITION OF THE LAWS.
THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.
Compiled by SCATES, TREAT and BLACKWELL. 2 vols. Royal 8vo., lawsheep ... $10.00
This edition contains all the laws of the State now in force, including those passed at the twenty first session of the General Assembly, 1859. The work is not only published under the sanction of the State, but the law which authorized it required that it should meet the approval of the Judges of the Supreme Court before it could receive the patronage of the State. This approval we have received.
For sale by the publishers, and can be supplied by all dealers in the West.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

FUR MANUFACTORY.
C. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,
65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d284

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
Sugar of Milk,
Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotine,
Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal,
Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,
May be found at GALE, BROTHERS,
Family Prescription Store,
202 Randolph Street.

A RARE CHANCE!—The Stock and good will of a
FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS,
LOCATED IN CHICAGO,
Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.
For full particulars address the undersigned, or GEO. A. WHEELER, at Cincinnati.
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CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH. [oc7-d01y]

FINE SILVER-PLATED Goods!
Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a far better article than has previously been made.
Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
From 25 to 35 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers, for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves. We also plate Steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Waiters, Tea Setts, &c., at short notice.
LANTERNS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,
Office and Salesroom, Nos. 47 and 49 State street,
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BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. R. S. Fuller & Co. (oc1 d185-6m)

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Heart, Breast and Side, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.
It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Agues and Rheumatism. One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical [illegible]
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents, LORD & SMITH, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.
DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,
IMPROVING THE APPETITE,
giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have
Prevented and Relieved
a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the
Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,
renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.
no24-ly-d&w

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. no17'60-1y

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS,
Of every Description,
At 140 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHERE ALL KINDS OF
Commercial Printing
Is executed at short notice
AND AT LOW RATES.
F. MUNSON,
Practical Blank Book Manufacturer,
no1'60-1y 140 LAKE STREET.

HAIR BRUSHES.
We have a very fine assortment of English and French Brushes of Real Russian Bristles—superior quality.
TEETH BRUSHES.
We would invite particular attention to our assortment of French Teeth Brushes, which are far superior to any other Brushes sold.
FINE DRESSING COMBS,
Of Real Shell; Carved Buffalo Horn, Plain Buffalo Horn, Rubber and English Horn—extra heavy. French Ivory Fine Combs—extra heavy.
Fine Nail Brushes, Bandoline Brushes, Cloth and Velvet Brushes,
Of the very best goods. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street. Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Goods.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.
SUGAR &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.

WANTED.—$50,000 IN ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
At Stryker & Co's, 141 Lake Street.
All the "Thrown-out," "Rejected," or other Currency of any Western State
TAKEN AT PAR
In Exchange for Dry Goods of Every Description
de4d360-3w AT STRYKER & CO'S.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the Purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no nefarious chemical, hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use.
As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case reference seems to be unnecessary, as all, by procuring a little for trial, can satisfy themselves. In buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGINNIS, MAKER.
To Wholesale Dealers, the Company would say with our unequalled facilities for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of Starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed "Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois," will receive prompt attention. [se21-d624-1y

TAX NOTICE.—Notice to all persons interested. Take notice that on the seventeenth day of March, A. D., 1859, H. F. Lewis purchased lot number eight (8) in block number six (6) of Stone's subdivision of Astor's Addition in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the unpaid tax due the city of Chicago for the municipal year, A. D. 1858, (taxed to R. H. Miller,) and that the time of redemption thereof, from said sale, will expire on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1861. The certificate of said purchase has been assigned to me.
Chicago, Dec. 6, 1860. WM. H. CARTER. de6d361-3t

BROOM CORN.—Persons having Broom Corn for sale will please address us, stating quantity, quality and price.
de1-d371-2w BOWEN BROS., 72 Lake street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of night soil and other offensive matter. Orders directed Chas. Kunz, Chicago P. O. Box 4149, will receive prompt attention. no23-1m

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR. The most perfect machine for shelling, cleaning and sacking corn, ever introduced. Address the manufacturer, L. A. BEEBE.
no21-d363-3mw Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 1918

THE HON. ABE LINCOLN.—For Sale—The fine life size wax bust of the President elect, true to nature and perfect in every feature. The same that was exhibited at the St. Louis Fair and formed one of the great features of the exhibition as a work of art. This is one of the finest in the country. Price one hundred dollars. Address Box 3417, Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.

CRANBERRIES AND APPLES BY THE BARREL.—61 Bbls. Choice Cranberries just received at Basement 94 State street, where also may be had good Cooking Apples at the low price of $1.50 per barrel. [de3-1w] S. B. FINLEY.

CORN SHELLING, FEED, &c.—The undersigned is prepared to shell in a clean manner a large or small quantity of Corn at the rate of 75 bushels per hour, to which he invites patronage. Has at all times the best quality of bolted meal, cooker meal, ground feed, oats, &c., which he will sell according to the reduced price of corn. F. YATES,
de1-1w 29 and 31 South Canal street.

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the Hope Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa. an article of Seamless Bags equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. Those in want of the article will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
WEBSTER & BAXTER, Agents.
de1-d377-1m 229 South Water street.

NEW CIDER—100 Bbls. H. J. Phelps' prepared Cider—purest and best in the market—perfectly sweet and warranted to keep so. Also 200 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples. For sale by HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO. Commission Merchants,
de1-d367-1w No. 215 South Water street, Chicago.

EVERY COOPER SHOULD HAVE
HUTCHINSON'S EXCELSIOR HEAD TURNER,
Just patented. It makes
Four Complete Barrel Heads a minute,
And is at once simple, cheap and durable.
It is what Coopers have long needed both in their own work, and to make heads for market, and each machine will earn a DAILY NET PROFIT OF FROM $8 TO $12. It is adapted to any sized head from kegs to sugar hogsheads and for slack or tight work. This machine can be seen in operation for the next two weeks by calling at No. 60 Dearborn street, this city. Coopers and Millers and all others interested are invited to call. A full description sent, and liberal offers made to all who apply personally or by letter to GEO. E. HUTCHINSON, No. 60 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. State and County Rights for sale at prices warranting a large margin to the purchaser. no29d1w

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 30 per cent., and keep in order ten years. The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 133 South Clark street. Post Office Box 2281. S. D. BALDWIN,
no21-d379-3m Proprietor.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.
BURWELL & WYANT,
DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Dearborn Street, 3 Tremont Block.
Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling shirts and Blankets.
Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.
GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.
no21-d471-3w

WET WHEAT.—Farmers take notice.—I am prepared to receive and dry your damp unsaleable wheat, so that it will pass inspection, and store it at the usual rates, guaranteeing its soundness until sold. Charge for Drying ordinary damp wheat for farmers and country dealers will not exceed five cents per bushel. Advances made on wheat left in store. Caloric Dried Meal from new corn for sale by the bag or barrel. [no17-1y] SYLVESTER MARSH.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 22 La Salle street. Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to attend to any call at the office, day or night, at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vaults in the Cemetery. [ap13] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—
VANDERSALL & CHASE,
Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 64 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.
D. VANDERSALL, [no17-d470-3m] E. T. CHASE.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 20 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buck skin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before. [illegible]

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hlf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & Co.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE
To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:
Day Express—12.30 Noon.
Evening Express—5 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville.
Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc13-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.40 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).
Joliet Accommodation 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at
133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. [se13-d65-3m] [illegible]

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE—Manufactured by DR. R. S. PAYNE,
No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 153 Lake st., (2d floor.)
Sewing Machine Agents Wanted
In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. PAYNE'S METROPOLITAN DOUBLE-LOCK, ELASTIC, FAST GROVER & BAKER'S STITCH $35 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.
The machines are adapted to all varieties of work giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in every respect to those selling at a higher price. A large per centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.
Address or call in person upon DR. R. S. PAYNE.
P. O. Box 3983, Chicago, Ill. se25-d142-3m

LICENSED SEWING MACHINES.
The manufacture of all Unlicensed Sewing Machines having been closed or rendered unsafe, by reason of the extension of Elias Howe's, Jr., Patent, and the late decisions of the United States Courts, establishing the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various improvements in Sewing Machines, we have, for the better security of the public and ourselves, taken the Agency of and now offer for sale the following
Celebrated Sewing Machines
Manufactured by W. P. Uhlinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a license from said Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies:
THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE,
A Superior Machine for Family Use.
THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE,
For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled.
In the above machines, the elements of
DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY
Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time, offered to the Western public, with the fullest confidence that they will maintain the reputation which their merits have won for them throughout the East and South. All who have ever seen them thus far acknowledge their superiority; and we do not hesitate to say, that they will give greater satisfaction than any Machine now or heretofore offered in this market. Also, Agents for
BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER
The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
REFERENCES.—J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President Chicago University, Alken & Norton, Bankers, Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants, Rev. W. F. Stewart.
E. RICHARDS & CO.,
P. O. Box 3983. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.) no21-d-ly

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
90 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application.
H. L. DODGE, Treasurer. [mh18-665]

THE FIRST CHICAGO
Art-Union Distribution
Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of
FINE ART IN THE WEST,
And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works.
They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the
First of January Next,
AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,
NO. 113 LAKE STREET,
Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted
FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes.	Valued at
1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK	$700
2.—Lifesize Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY	300
3.—"The Prayer,"—an ideal head of a girl with vail. By HEALY	225
4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY.	145
5.—Cattle—pastoral scene. " "	100
6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie. " "	100
7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG	65
8.—Landscape—Muckross Abbey. By TRACY	60
9.—Winter Scene—Gary Castle. " "	50
10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG	40
11.—Beatrice Cenci. " "	50
12.—Marine View. " "	50
13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY	40
14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY.	40
15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each	160
19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	30
20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	30
21.—Landscape—French Scene. By TRACY	20
22.—Surprised Deer. " "	20
23.—Landscape on the Dodder. " "	20
24.—Bears at Play. " "	15
25.—Landscape—"Old Church." " "	10
26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	10
27.—Marine View. By STRONG	10
28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$2,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $3 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.
The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.
COMMITTEE:
ISAAC N. ARNOLD, ALEXANDER WHITE, JAMES MILLER, E. C. ROGERS, JARGHANT WILSON, | THOMAS B. BRYAN, C. Y. DYER, J. M. WILSON, EDMUND ANDREWS, S. H. KERFOOT.
SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.
P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.
REMITTANCES
For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,
COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since that period, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to
L. W. VOLK,
Box 4109 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no21-d325-1m

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y. eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circle of about fifty rods. [illegible]

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):
[illegible timetable]
Through trains arrive at Chicago at 8.55 A. M. and 8.45 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.50 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.30 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.
JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers.
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. de1

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
RAIL ROAD.
1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61.
Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the
Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad
To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.
Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through.
Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:
4.50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)
4.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.)
Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.
Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.
The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.
Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad Route.
TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston,
With Promptness and Dispatch.
J. N. DuBARRY, Supt. W. D.
J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.
D. W. ROSS Gen'l West. Pass. Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted:
11.40 A. M. and 3.50 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points.
11.40 A. M. and 9.00 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.
4.00 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points.
5.00 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points.
Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.40 A. M. train.
Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Harvard, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 P. M. train.
Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connecting for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Baggage checked through and transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the Important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; [illegible]
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Transportation and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via Penn'a R. R."
[illegible]
THOS. A. SCOTT Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, [illegible] AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows: [illegible]
Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8.50 A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 7.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 5.45 P. M., (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 11.45 A. M. [illegible]
CHICAGO, April 7, 1860. C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.
1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61.
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Winter Arrangement, 1860.
[illegible]
HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860.

NOT RUN OFF.

[illegible]